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Minnesota.

Great opportunities in
Minnesota

St. Paul

[c1905]

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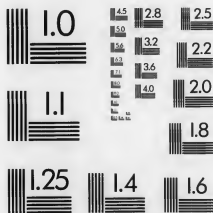
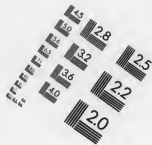
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Great Opportunities in Minnesota

308

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Box 281

A Thousand Interesting Facts
About the "North Star" State



A State of Prosperous Homes, Beau-
tiful Churches and Excellent Schools

June 19, 1930 DA/422

5-18-26
B. J. Friedman

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN MINNESOTA.

For Agriculture, Horticulture, Stockraising, Dairying, Manufacturing, All Business and Professional Branches, Banking and for Capitalists—Three Million Acres of State Lands for Sale on 40 Years' Time, at 4 Per Cent Interest.

State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn., May 9, 1905.—A little more than five decades ago the "northwest" was an undefined territory lying north and west of the Allegheny mountains. The states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan stood at the outposts of civilization, marking the limit of advance of the hardy pioneer in the opening and settlement of the great west.

The "New Northwest" is a vast region which has developed within the last thirty years and to-day comprises a mighty empire, lying north, west and southwest of the splendid cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, with its western edge slipping into the Pacific ocean. No part of the habitable globe begins to compare with this vast region in climate, natural resources, production and opportunities. America to-day depends upon this new northwest for the larger portion of its food products, its minerals and lumber. All flora reach their highest state of perfection in food quality when grown near to the northern limits of cultivation. Following this law, the grains and vegetables grown in Minnesota are superior to those of any other region in the world. The famous "No. 1" hard wheat of this state has sent its fame to all parts of the earth and failure of crops is unknown. So, in the development of the new northwest, it has been found that not only cereals, but all other food products, reach their highest perfection in nutritive qualities throughout this region. Minnesota occupies a commanding position in the heart of the new northwest. No state in the Union has forged ahead, increased in population and developed so rapidly in wealth, population, production and education. Its broad prairies and virgin woodlands have been steadily filling up with a class of sturdy, industrious, energetic settlers. Thriving, hustling, bustling, prosperous cities and villages are to be found in every direction. But great as the growth and progress which has been made, a large portion of the state is as yet but in the morning of its development. The state of Minnesota contains an area of 83,000 square miles, being one-eighth larger than Ohio and Indiana combined. More than 3,500,000 acres of its area is water surface. There are more than 10,000 lakes within its borders, which are the sources of innumerable streams, tributary to the larger and more important rivers flowing through the state. Reports by the government weather bureau show an average rainfall of about 28 inches. All portions of the state are well watered, droughts are unknown, there is no need of irrigation in Minnesota.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Minnesota is unsurpassed for healthfulness. The spring, summer and autumn are particularly delightful. While the winters are cold, there are few alternating days of thawing and freezing. The air is dry, which seems to modify the cold of winter and the heat of summer. Minnesota air is a tonic. It is bracing and invigorating and invalids who come to the state almost invariably experience relief and are benefited.

MINERALS AND TIMBER.

Minnesota has vast deposits of iron ore and is to-day the largest iron-producing state in the Union. Its richness in mineral wealth is practically unknown and untold. It has immense tracts of virgin forest timber, including such varieties as white and Norway pine, white and red cedar, spruce, fir, oak, maple, ash, basswood, tamarack, butternut, hickory and elm. Its timber supply is sufficient to last for years to come, supplying much employment for the laborer, cheap fuel and building material and an almost inexhaustible supply for manufacturing purposes.

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B. J. Triemann
5-18-26

June 19, 1930 DA/He

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MANUFACTURING.

Minnesota is rapidly forging to the front as a manufacturing state. The United States census of 1900 places the value of the manufactured products at \$263,670,000. This has been largely increased during the last five years new industries springing up in all portions of the state.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests predominate, the fertility and adaptability of Minnesota soil to diversified farming being absolutely unquestioned and unquestionable. In the sisterhood of states Minnesota is known as the "Bread and Butter State." The products of Minnesota farms have won the highest awards at every exposition, national and international, during the last twenty years. Only a few years ago it was contended that Minnesota was too far north to successfully grow corn, yet, according to United States census statistics for 1900, the state produced in the year 1899, 47,256,000 bushels of corn, and the area planted is being increased each succeeding year. There was also produced 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, 74,000,000 bushels of oats, 24,000,000 bushels of barley, 14,600,000 bushels of potatoes and 5,895,000 bushels of flax.

STOCKRAISING AND DAIRYING.

Stock raising and dairying are most important factors. Minnesota grasses are the most luxuriant and nutritive in the world, the water pure, the climate ideal and shelter cheap and easily secured. Minnesota horses, cattle, sheep and hogs bring the highest market prices. Minnesota creamery butter received the highest awards at the Pan-American and St. Louis expositions. The exports of butter alone, independent of the home consumption, bring an income of more than \$15,000,000 annually to the dairy farmers of the state.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture is successful in Minnesota. Apples, plums, grapes, small fruits, including currants, gooseberries, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, are produced with great success. Minnesota-grown fruit has a peculiarly delicious flavor. The quarries of Minnesota produce the finest building material in the United States. There is an inexhaustible supply of gray and red granite, sandstone, limestone and pipestone. Throughout the state are to be found immense beds of the best clay for the making of pottery and brick.

CITIES AND RAILWAYS.

The cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth are large wholesale, milling, manufacturing, jobbing and banking centers, affording splendid markets and outlets for farm produce. The state has more than seven thousand miles of standard-gauge railway, equipped with first-class modern up-to-date rolling stock.

GAME AND FISH.

Minnesota is the sportsman's paradise, the lakes and streams abounding with pike, bass, crappies, pickerel and other varieties. Quail, grouse, partridges, prairie chicken, ducks, geese, deer and moose are plentiful. Along the north shore of Lake Superior, several hundred men are employed catching trout, whitefish and herring. The state has adopted wise laws for the protection, preservation and propagation of her game and fish supply.

EDUCATION.

The free public school system is the especial pride of Minnesota and is conceded one of the best. Wherever there are settlements there are free public schools; free text-books are provided and attendance between the ages of 8 and 16 is required. In addition to the common schools, there are now 145 state graded schools, 162 state high schools, five state normal schools and the state university, which has an attendance of about four thousand. There are also numerous denominational schools and colleges of high standing and excellence. Minnesota is a state of handsome and numerous churches, practically all denominations being represented.

TAXES.

Taxes are low, the average rate for the entire state in 1904 being .02477.

OPPORTUNITIES.

Minnesota wants more people to come and take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered. People to come and till the soil, subdue the waste, dig the minerals, manufacture the raw materials. Minnesota wants men with capital to harness waterfalls and establish manufacturing enterprises. More farmers, more capitalists, more manufacturers will mean more bankers, more merchants, more professional men—more opportunities in Minnesota.

STATE LANDS.

The state of Minnesota is the owner of 3,000,000 acres of land, mostly located in the northern half of the state. These lands are well adapted to diversified farming. They consist of prairie, open brush, natural meadow and timber land. The soil is fertile and all crops successfully grown in other portions of the state can be produced upon these lands.

The state lands that will be offered for sale are located in organized townships convenient to neighbors, wagon roads, schools, churches and railway transportation. There is no filing fee or final profit to be made. For these and other reasons, a home purchased of the state is more desirable than a government homestead.

TERMS OF SALE.

State lands are sold upon the following terms and conditions:

Are first appraised. No sale can be made for less than the appraised price, which cannot be less than five dollars per acre and may be higher. Four weeks' notice of sale is given by publication in a newspaper published at the county seat, and in a St. Paul newspaper. The advertisement of the sale contains the legal description of every tract of land to be offered. The lands so advertised are then offered for sale at the county seat of the county in which the lands are situated, and are sold at public auction to the highest bidder. (No bid can be received for less than the appraised price.) Fifteen per cent of the purchase price and interest on the unpaid balance of the purchase money from the date of sale to June 1st following must be paid at the time of sale; the balance can run for forty years on interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable annually in advance on June 1st each year, provided the principal remains unpaid for ten years. If the principal is paid in full before the expiration of ten years, the rate of interest to be paid is 5 per cent. The principal can be paid at any time—all at once or in partial payments, at the pleasure of the purchaser, subject to the before mentioned provisions as to the rate of interest. The state issues certificates of purchase to the purchaser of state lands, which are assignable and should be recorded in the county, together with all assignments thereof.

Within five years of the date of sale the purchaser or his assigns must perform at least one of the following requirements:

1. Fence at least 25 per cent of said tract for pasture and convert such portion into pasture land, or
2. Cultivate at least 5 per cent of said tract, or
3. Build a house and actually reside upon said tract for a period of twelve months.

Not more than 320 acres can be sold or contracted to be sold to any one purchaser. No lands can be sold at private sale. The state reserves the mineral on all its lands.

ILLUSTRATION.

If a purchaser bought 40 acres at a state sale held upon October 1st, 1905, at \$5.00 per acre, his down payment would be 15 per cent of the purchase price \$240.00 or \$36.00 and interest upon the balance of the purchase price \$204.00, from October 1st, 1905, to June 1st, 1906, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, amounting to \$5.44, making a total down payment of \$41.44. Then all the purchaser would be required to pay for 40 years would be the annual interest amounting to \$2.16 and the taxes.

During the coming autumn the state land commissioner will offer for sale one hundred thousand acres, and the sales will afford a great opportunity for men of moderate means to secure homes in the "Bread and Butter State." Minnesota invites thrifty, vigorous, energetic men in all walks of life.

SAMUEL G. IVERSON,

State Auditor and Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Minnesota: A Great State.

A Thousand Facts Alphabetically Arranged.

By Moses Folsom.

Aborigines—When the history of Minnesota began, in its relation to the white or Caucasian race, the tribes of the red or American race here, according to Secretary Upham of the State Historical Society, occupied somewhat different areas from those which they had fifty years ago. Sioux and Crees then ranged through the northern wooded country between Lake Superior and the Red river, whence they were driven during the next century, the Sioux to the south and the Crees to the north, by the aggressive Ojibways or Chippewas, who had become first known to the French as the tribe of the Falls of St. Mary, at the mouth of Lake Superior. About a hundred years after the first coming of white men, the Ojibways wrested Mille Lacs and the Rum river from the Sioux. Thence forward these two peoples occupied all the area of this state, the Ojibways holding its north-eastern wooded half, and the Sioux (who called themselves Dakotas) its prairie half on the southwest, until the land began to be taken for agriculture. Soon after the massacre of the white settlers in the southwest part of Minnesota, in August, 1862, nearly all of the Sioux were driven westward into Dakota. The Ojibways at present number about 8,500 on their several reservations in the northern part of this state, being probably about as many as when first known.

Admitted as a Territory March 3, 1849; James Knox Polk, President; twelfth territory admitted. Act recorded in vol. 7, page 403, United States Statutes.

In 1848, May 29, Wisconsin was admitted as a state, and Minnesota was left "a floater" without a government. On Aug. 26 a convention was held at Stillwater, and a petition was proposed asking congress for a territorial government. Oct. 30, H. H. Bibbey was elected a delegate to congress, and admitted to a seat on Jan. 15 following. March 19 territorial officers were appointed by President Taylor. June 1 Alex. Ramsey of Pennsylvania, the first governor, who had arrived a short time before, declared by proclamation the territory organized. Sept. 3 the first territorial legislature met. See "Historical."

Admitted as a State May 11, 1858; James Buchanan, President; twentieth state admitted. Act recorded in vol. 11, page 166, United States Statutes. Bill of admission introduced by Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1857, Feb. 26, congress passed enabling act. June 1 constitutional convention met. Oct. 13 constitution adopted and state officers elected. Gen. Bibbey receiving a majority of 240 over Alex. Ramsey, in a total vote of 35,340.

The first state legislature, in 1858, elected James Shields and Henry M.

Rice, United States senators, both Democrats. Gen. Shields has the distinction of representing three different states in the senate, the only man ever so honored. See "Historical."

Adoption of Children—Any citizen can adopt a child, not his own, by petition to the district court; consent of parents, if living and competent, must be obtained, and if child is over 14, consent of same is necessary. After adoption the child inherits and enjoys every right as if born in lawful wedlock.

Adulterations—Persons adulterating or diluting any food, drink or medicine for man or beast, or knowing the fact and selling the same, are liable to fine or imprisonment. Imitation butter, honey, lard, etc., must be labeled as such, under penalty. Impure or diluted milk subjects the seller to penalty. Candy adulterated or colored with minerals or poisonous flavors or colors can be seized and destroyed and person fined.

Affirmations—See "Oaths."

AGRICULTURE—In the production of food stuffs Minnesota is one of the foremost states in the Union. In small grains, roots, and hardy fruits and vegetables it enjoys a high position. In dairy products it leads. Statistics according to the census of 1900 are as follows:

Farms, number in State.....	154,659
Average acreage per farm.....	188
Per cent of farms improved.....	70
Average value per farm.....	\$5,190
Per cent of farms operated by owners, 83;	
cash tenants, 3; share tenants, 14.	
Value of products per farm.....	\$1,042
Hay and grain farms, 87 per cent; live	
stock, 13; dairy, 6.	
Value of all farm property.....	\$788,684,642
Farm products and values:	

	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	47,256,920	\$11,337,105
Wheat	35,273,680	60,601,948
Oats	74,054,150	15,829,804
Barley	24,314,240	4,741,741
Rye	1,385,150	783,852
Buckwheat	82,687	43,741
Potatoes	14,643,427	3,408,497
Onions	235,564	130,494
Flaxseed	5,896,479	5,898,556
Sorghum products.....		56,896
Maple sugar, pounds	29,580	2,733
Tobacco, pounds.....	127,730	12,869
Orchard products.....		464,213
Hay and forage, tons	4,411,664	14,585,281

	Number.	Value.
Cattle	1,871,325	\$36,248,958
Horses	699,469	42,235,044
Mules	8,259	186,580
Sheep	589,878	1,740,088
Swine	1,440,808	5,865,590
Goats	3,531	12,998
All domestic animals		86,620,643

Copyright 1905 by Moses Folsom.

Dairy products.....	\$16,623,460
Poultry	2,374,640
Eggs	4,437,148
Grain products.....	118,384
Wool, pounds.....	460,595
Process value agricultural products.....	161,217,304
Rank among the States	11
Per capita value, agricultural products	92.00

Rank in production of wheat, 1; in flour and feed output, 1; in barley, 2; in flax, 2; in mushrooms, 2; oats, 4; sugar from beets, 5; rye, 6; hay and forage, 12; corn, 13; tobacco, 24. Minnesota was credited by the census of 1860, two years after statehood, with the production of 2,186,000 bushels of wheat, 2,176,000 bushels of oats, 109,000 bushels of barley, 313 bushels of flax, 250,000 bushels of potatoes and 2,940,000 bushels of corn.

Agricultural Society—The State Agricultural Society is one of the strongest in the country. It has 200 acres in grounds at Hamline, (St. Paul), and \$300,000 in 43 buildings. Exhibitions are held annually in September, with every section of the state represented by visitors and displays. Receipts in 1903 exceeded those of any other fair in the Union. Nearly half of the counties of the state have local societies, and receive annual help from the state treasury.

Air—The air of Minnesota is just pure. It is not medicated, it is not purified, nor, so far as known, particularly electrified, or ozonized, or saturated, or modified in any particular; and hence experts say it is good for any disease that cold water is good for, and there is no malady in the world that cannot bear cold water, if it be pure. It is free from the dust of the Southwest, and from the malaria of the South and the chill of the East.

Altitude—At the source of great water systems, the natural idea would be that Minnesota had a high altitude, but no point exceeds an elevation of 2,300 feet above sea level, the highest section being the Mesabi Iron Range in the north. Duluth is the lowest point, 892 feet. The Mississippi and Red rivers have sources at an elevation of 1,600 feet. The Red river leaves the state at an elevation of 767 feet. The elevation of the Mississippi river at St. Paul is 760 feet. The average elevation of the state is about 1,250.

Allens cannot acquire or hold real estate, except by devise, inheritance, foreclosure of mortgage, or in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts. The same rule applies to corporations if 20 per cent of the stock is owned by aliens. This law does not apply to actual settlers who own farms of more than 160 acres, who settled there before Jan. 1, 1859, nor to the county of Anoka. It also permits aliens to hold six city lots not larger than 50 feet by 300 feet each.

Animals—Cruelty to any domestic animal, overworking, underfeeding, exposing, poisoning, or allowing it to lie in an injured condition, rendering the owner or person liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for three months.

Special laws on various counties regulate the running at large of cattle.

Animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases must be isolated, and

killed, at the discretion of local boards of health; failure to report such cases renders owners liable to fine and imprisonment, also if allowed to run at large.

Animals found trespassing upon the land of others can take up same and report fact to nearest justice of peace and lay claim for damages.

Owners taking away distrained stock without authority are liable to fine or imprisonment.

Stallions, bulls, boars, rams, or breechy cattle run at large under penalty of \$5 a day for each animal.

No person can take up an estray, except horses and mules unless such estray is found on his land, or he is a resident of the township where the estray is found. When taken up the owner, if known, must be notified to take away and pay damages, otherwise the town clerk must be furnished with full description for use in his "Estray Book." To keep animals and not report same renders the person liable to fine or imprisonment.

Dogs that worry, wound or kill domestic animals or poultry, can be killed if found on the lands of others, unless under the restraint of the owner. Persons owning such dogs after having been informed of their habits, are liable to a penalty of \$5 a day for every day that such dogs are harbored on the premises.

Apples—Minnesota has already become a great producer of the great staple fruit of the north temperate zone. Orchards are found in all parts of the state. The Wealthy and other apples, propagated by Peter M. Gideon in his famous orchard on Lake Minnetonka, and trees from his orchard have gone to 27 different states, and among the apples he has propagated for distribution are the August Blood Red, Excelsior, Florence, Gideon, Grace, January, Loi, Martha, Moulton, October, Peter, Rebekah and Wealthy. Other varieties of Minnesota grown apples noted for hardness and excellence are Duchess, Hibernal, Charlamoft, Patten's Greening, Longfield, Tetofsky, Malinda, Okabana, Peerless, Repka Malenka, Anisim, Yellow Sweet, Kaump, Gilbert, Brett, Christmas, Blushed Calville, Cross 413, White Pigeon.

Area—Minnesota has a total area of 83,365 square miles, or 50,691,200 acres. The 11th in size of whom being made and reported within days from this day to the District Court of the County of The judgment thereon shall be final, and if either of the parties shall neglect to appear before the arbitrators after the notice given him, at the time and place appointed for hearing of parties, the arbitrators may proceed in his absence.

Dated this day of, in the year

Artisan Wells are obtainable in nearly all parts of the state, frequently of large flowage and heavy pressure.

Archaeological—Stone implements, arrow points, spearheads, clay vessels and other objects made by the mound builders, whose pyramidal heaps of earth are found in various parts of the state, are collected in large numbers at the rooms of the State Historical Society at St. Paul.

Indian Mound Park at St. Paul contains a number of these ancient earthen pyramids, high above the Mississippi. This indicates that Minnesota, owing to its favored resources of land, forest and water, was the home of America's primitive races.

Assignments—A person in falling circumstances may make an assignment of all his property not exempt from execution, for the benefit of his creditors.

Papers must be filed with the Clerk of the District Court, and the assignee must make publication in a local paper. Preferences not allowed.

Astronomical Observatory—The Carleton college observatory at Northfield is one of the finest in America, and furnishes standard time for Minnesota railways. It contains a 16-foot equatorial telescope.

Attachments may be issued in a Justice Court upon an affidavit being filed by the plaintiff stating that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff upon contract express or implied, or the judgment or decree of a Court, in an amount exceeding \$5.00, specifying the amount as near as may be over and above legal set-offs, and alleging a good reason for same; that defendant is a non-resident, is about to abscond or remove property from state, or that the debt was contracted under fraud orulent representation, etc.

Autumn gets about three-tenths of the rainfall. It is a glorious period, with golden, fragrant air, brilliant sunsets, long twilights, warm, invigorating days, and cool, pleasant nights. See "Climate."

Banks are under control of a general law, and careful supervision is exercised. The state ranked 15th in banking resources, although 19th in population. The financial institutions of all kinds in the state number over 800, with capital of \$35,000,000 and \$175,000,000 deposits.

Barley is a staple product and in demand by brewers.

Bees—The small item of bees and honey in a state as large as Minnesota forms an interesting instance of what is produced in small lines, but which could be made large. There is a State Beekeepers' Association nearly 15 years old; through its efforts a law was enacted against artificial honey. The output of real honey in 1900 was not less than 400,000 pounds. All kinds of bees thrive; the winters force the little workers to lay up large stores of honey. By one of the compensations of Nature honey bearing flowers are abundant; the dry climate is favorable to the health of the hives.

Berries of all kinds do well in every part of the state. There are many varieties along rivers and lakes and on the prairies, while cultivated ones are found in the garden or on the farm. Raspberries do exceedingly well and are perhaps as profitable as any small fruit that we raise. In some sections it is not necessary to cover the plants in winter, but as a rule it is regarded as desirable to do so.

Berries are easily raised, and the methods are often exceedingly profitable.

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Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—A bill of exchange is a written order or request by one person to another for the payment of money at a specified time, absolute and at all events.

A person making the request is called the drawer. The one to whom the payment is to be made, the payee, and the person who is requested to make the payment, the acceptor.

While Minnesota overshadows many of the states in area, yet in population the contrast is the other way, as the following shows:

Minnesota, 1,751,394 population in 1900.

New York, 7,268,894 population in 1900.

Ohio, 4,157,646 population in 1900.

Missouri, 3,106,665 population in 1900.

Massachusetts, 2,806,346 population.

Indiana, 2,516,462 population in 1900.

Iowa, 2,231,853 population in 1900.

Minnesota in 1900 had 22 persons to the square mile, while Massachusetts had 350. As densely populated as Massachusetts, this state would have nearly 30,000,000 population. As densely populated as Rhode Island it would have nearly 40,000,000.

Arbitration—Disputes can be settled by what is known as statutory arbitration, but the statute does not prevent arbitrations being had outside of the statute. Under the statute any controversy, other than the claim of a person to an estate in fee simple, or for life in real estate, which may be the subject of a civil action, may be submitted to arbitration. A submission to statutory arbitration is made by parties either in person or by their lawful agents or attorneys appearing before a Justice of the Peace and signing and acknowledging an agreement in substance as follows:

"Know all men that, of, and, of, agree to submit the demand, a statement whereof in hereto annexed (or if it is a submission of all demands in dispute between them so state it) to the arbitration of, and, the award of whom being made and reported within days from this day to the District Court of the County of, the judgment thereon shall be final, and if either of the parties shall neglect to appear before the arbitrators after the notice given him, at the time and place appointed for hearing of parties, the arbitrators may proceed in his absence.

Dated this day of, in the year

Artisan Wells are obtainable in nearly all parts of the state, frequently of large flowage and heavy pressure.

Archaeological—Stone implements, arrow points, spearheads, clay vessels and other objects made by the mound builders, whose pyramidal heaps of earth are found in various parts of the state, are collected in large numbers at the rooms of the State Historical Society at St. Paul.

Indian Mound Park at St. Paul contains a number of these ancient earthen pyramids, high above the Mississippi. This indicates that Minnesota, owing to its favored resources of land, forest and water, was the home of America's primitive races.

Assignments—A person in falling circumstances may make an assignment of all his property not exempt from execution, for the benefit of his creditors.

Papers must be filed with the Clerk of the District Court, and the assignee must make publication in a local paper. Preferences not allowed.

Astronomical Observatory—The Carleton college observatory at Northfield is one of the finest in America, and furnishes standard time for Minnesota railways. It contains a 16-foot equatorial telescope.

Attachments may be issued in a Justice Court upon an affidavit being filed by the plaintiff stating that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff upon contract express or implied, or the judgment or decree of a Court, in an amount exceeding \$5.00, specifying the amount as near as may be over and above legal set-offs, and alleging a good reason for same; that defendant is a non-resident, is about to abscond or remove property from state, or that the debt was contracted under fraud orulent representation, etc.

Autumn gets about three-tenths of the rainfall. It is a glorious period, with golden, fragrant air, brilliant sunsets, long twilights, warm, invigorating days, and cool, pleasant nights. See "Climate."

Banks are under control of a general law, and careful supervision is exercised. The state ranked 15th in banking resources, although 19th in population. The financial institutions of all kinds in the state number over 800, with capital of \$35,000,000 and \$175,000,000 deposits.

Barley is a staple product and in demand by brewers.

Bees—The small item of bees and honey in a state as large as Minnesota forms an interesting instance of what is produced in small lines, but which could be made large. There is a State Beekeepers' Association nearly 15 years old; through its efforts a law was enacted against artificial honey. The output of real honey in 1900 was not less than 400,000 pounds. All kinds of bees thrive; the winters force the little workers to lay up large stores of honey. By one of the compensations of Nature honey bearing flowers are abundant; the dry climate is favorable to the health of the hives.

Berries of all kinds do well in every part of the state. There are many varieties along rivers and lakes and on the prairies, while cultivated ones are found in the garden or on the farm. Raspberries do exceedingly well and are perhaps as profitable as any small fruit that we raise. In some sections it is not necessary to cover the plants in winter, but as a rule it is regarded as desirable to do so.

Berries are easily raised, and the methods are often exceedingly profitable.

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Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—A bill of exchange is a written order or request by one person to another for the payment of money at a specified time, absolute and at all events.

A person making the request is called the drawer. The one to whom the payment is to be made, the payee, and the person who is requested to make the payment, the acceptor.

MINNESOTA:

the drawee. After the acceptance of such order or request the drawee is an acceptor, and is then bound primarily to pay the bill according to its terms. A promissory note is a written, absolute and unconditional promise by one person to pay a certain sum of money to another therein named at a time therein specified. Bills of exchange and promissory notes are negotiable instruments by the law of merchants. From promissory notes and bills of exchange not paid at the time they fall due, or bills not accepted when presented, are said to be dishonored. When dishonored a notice of protest is made by a notary public and served upon the endorser or drawer, and if payment is not made suit to enforce payment can be instituted. The law covering these forms of negotiable paper is quite comprehensive and makers should know what they are doing in signing such papers.

Birds—No Northern state is better supplied with birds. There are about 300 catalogued. The prairie chickens stay all winter. The partridges haunt the woodlands through all seasons. Millions of wild fowl visit us every fall, coming down from the North with their full-grown broods. In the spring, summer and early autumn, the flower-beding prairies and woods are alive with insect eating and song birds from the South. There are two Audubon Societies in the state for the protection of birds. See "Game Laws."

Big Woods is a term applied to a great belt of valuable hard wood trees, over 5,000 square miles in extent, one of the most important deciduous forests in the country. It has a south central location in the state, stretching out fan like west of the Twin Cities.

Blizzard is a term applied to a winter storm in which the wind fills the air with hard dry particles of snow, driving and drifting it hither and thither, and making it uncomfortable and unsafe to animals and persons out in it. Such storms sometimes sweep over the plains of the West. The word is now used in connection with even an ordinary snow storm and are the kind common every winter from the Missouri river east to the Atlantic. Minnesota never has had any worse snow storms than have occurred in New York City. Blizzard is a scare word as far as this state is concerned.

Bounties—For planting trees, \$2.50 an acre a year for not exceeding six years, for thirty trees other than black locust, and not more than \$25 a year to one person. For full grown wolves \$150 each, and \$1 for cubs. For the arrest of and conviction of a horse thief, \$200. Bounties payable from state funds. County boards can offer and pay bounties for the killing of gophers, crows, and blackbirds during certain months.

Boundaries—North, Manitoba and Ontario, the Rainy river in part, between projecting into Ontario is a strip of land separated from the main body of the state by the Lake of the Woods, which extends several miles above the 49th parallel, being the highest point north of any other in the United States proper). East, Lake Superior and Wisconsin, the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers between; south, Iowa, west, North and South Dakota, the Red river in part between.

Building Material is easily and cheaply had in all parts of the state, lumber from home mills and forests, stones from na-

tive quarries and brick from native clays. See "Mineral Resources."

Bulbous Plants, as turnips, onions, beets, etc., attain good size, give large yields and possess a healthy flavor.

Capital—St. Paul, Ramsey Co.

Capital—See "State Capitol."

Cattle of high grade for beef and dairy purposes, are found in every locality, and are pushing aside the scrub.

Cities and Towns—The state has 447 incorporated cities and villages, six with population in excess of 10,000, 23 with 5,000 to 10,000 population, 93 with from 1,000 to 5,000. The following table ranks the cities of 5,000 and over with the rank they occupy in the United States and in the state, together with the population in 1900:

	Rank in U. S.	Rank in state.	Pop. in 1900.
Albert Lea.....	969	18	4,590
Anoka.....	1,147	21	2,769
Austin.....	304	15	5,474
Brainerd.....	585	10	7,224
Cloquet.....	1,381	28	5,074
Crookston.....	922	17	5,289
Duluth.....	72	2	52,964
Ely.....	1,161	22	3,717
Fairmont.....	1,393	29	5,688
Faultburg.....	568	8	5,688
Fergus Falls.....	1,137	20	3,511
Hastings.....	1,137	20	5,774
Little Falls.....	761	13	10,599
Mankato.....	19	1	202,718
Minneapolis.....	1	1	5,736
Moorehead.....	1,157	22	5,736
New Ulm.....	315	16	5,493
Northfield.....	1,338	26	3,210
Owatonna.....	789	14	5,551
Red Wing.....	584	9	7,625
Rochester.....	643	11	6,843
St. Cloud.....	508	9	8,953
St. Paul.....	23	2	163,065
St. Peter.....	1,007	19	4,202
Stillwater.....	361	12	12,313
Two Harbors.....	1,315	25	3,378
Waseca.....	1,371	27	3,103
Willmar.....	1,265	24	4,409
Winona.....	216	4	19,714

The following table gives the cities, 35 in number, where the population is between 1,000 and 5,000, together with the rank of each in the state:

	Rank in State.	Pop. in 1900.
Ada.....	95	1,253
Adrian.....	66	1,719
Aitkin.....	34	2,681
Alexandria.....	118	1,184
Appleton.....	80	1,328
Barnesdale.....	104	1,213
Belle Plaine.....	104	1,213
Benford.....	69	1,625
Benson.....	110	2,905
Blue Earth City.....	85	1,299
Uwabuk.....	87	1,282
Breckenridge.....	118	1,040
Buffalo.....	107	1,176
Caledonia.....	97	1,229
Canon Falls.....	115	1,100
Canby.....	46	2,165
Chaska.....	46	2,165
Chatfield.....	60	2,060
Detroit.....	49	2,077
East Grand Forks.....	49	2,077
Eveleveth.....	122	1,000
Frazee.....	122	1,000
Glencoe.....	111	1,136
Glenwood.....	73	1,428
Grand Rapids.....	100	1,214
Granite Falls.....	100	1,214

A GREAT STATE.

Hibbing.....	39	2,481
Hutchinson.....	38	2,495
Jackson.....	38	2,495
Jewell.....	94	1,254
Jordan.....	91	1,270
Kasson.....	112	1,112
Kenyon.....	103	1,202
Lake City.....	33	2,744
Lake Crystal.....	114	1,101
Lanesboro.....	99	1,215
Le Sueur.....	55	1,937
Litchfield.....	77	1,383
Long Prairie.....	42	2,280
Luverne.....	90	1,273
Madelia.....	79	1,338
Madison.....	121	1,005
Mapleton.....	48	2,083
Marshall.....	64	1,768
Melrose.....	102	1,204
Milaca.....	47	1,246
Montevideo.....	134	1,034
Morris.....	98	1,233
New Prague.....	101	1,211
North Branch.....	113	1,110
North St. Paul.....	96	1,247
Ortonville.....	83	1,313
Park Rapids.....	120	1,023
Pelican Rapids.....	106	1,132
Perham.....	36	2,536
Pipestone.....	119	1,038
Plainville.....	88	1,278
Preston.....	52	1,885
Princeton.....	52	1,885
Red Lake Falls.....	67	1,661
Redwood Falls.....	109	1,075
Renville.....	117	1,063
Rushford.....	104	1,188
Sandstone.....	104	1,188
Sank Center.....	76	1,391
Sauk Rapids.....	51	2,047
Shakopee.....	51	2,046
Sleepy Eye.....	72	1,501
Staples.....	134	1,004
St. Charles.....	35	2,607
St. James.....	81	1,325
St. Louis Park.....	41	2,322
South St. Paul.....	75	1,422
South Stillwater.....	71	1,511
Spring Valley.....	63	1,770
Tower.....	78	1,366
Thief River Falls.....	60	1,919
Tracy.....	31	2,962
Virginia.....	37	2,523
Wabasha.....	70	1,820
Wadena.....	89	1,276
Warren.....	92	1,250
Waterville.....	68	1,648
West Minneapolis.....	59	1,850
West St. Paul.....	53	2,017
Wells.....	108	1,132
Whitson.....	90	1,238
White Bear Lake.....	44	1,844
Windom.....	61	1,816
Winnebago City.....	40	2,386
Winthrop.....	110	1,113

Child Labor—See "Labor."

Change of Name—Persons can change their names by applying to the Court in county where they live, after a residence of one year, with witnesses, give a reason for so doing, declare the lands owned or on which they have liens, and afterwards file a copy in the office of the register of deeds where lands are located.

CHURCHES—Lutherans, of which there are six or more branches, lead in the number of church organizations, with 44, above; rainfall, average, Moorhead, services in English, German, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, Finnish and Slavonic. The Roman Catholic church is under the

direction of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, assisted by Bishops at Winona, Duluth and St. Cloud. Services are held in various languages and the church has many educational and benevolent institutions; has one colored church and priest, and there is one Greek church. The Methodist Episcopal church has two state English conferences and services are held in several languages. The Presbyterian synod of Minnesota is divided into seven presbyteries, the Baptists have twelve associations. The Congregational churches of Minnesota was built up under the late Bishop Whipple of Paris, one of the best known prelates in the United States. The Salvation Army and Volunteers of America have representation in the principal centers. The Adventists, Disciples, Evangelists, Hebrews, Spiritualists, Christian Scientists, Universalists, Unitarians and other organizations are also to be found in various parts of the state. Religious privileges have kept pace with the settlement of the country, there being few neighborhoods without one or more churches. In all 60 or more religious denominations are represented in the state, with one or more societies, and services are held in a dozen or more languages.

Church Schools—In addition to the university and normal schools, under state control, Minnesota has a large number of schools supported by various religious denominations. Among these may be mentioned Carleton College at Northfield, one of the largest and strongest of the denominational schools of the state, which is supported by the Congregational church. Hamline University in St. Paul, is a successful Methodist college. It is acquiring a large endowment. Macalester College also is in St. Paul. This is a Presbyterian school, and bids fair to be an important factor in higher education in Minnesota. The various Lutheran bodies have strong schools, notably the St. Olaf's College at Northfield, and various seminaries and colleges in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Episcopal newspaper has noted institutions at Paribault, and the Catholic church has strong schools at St. Paul, St. Joseph and elsewhere.

Clays for making bricks, hollowware, drain tiles, etc., abound in nearly every locality.

Climate—Minnesota covers nearly six degrees of north latitude; has a climate deliciously cool in summer; vigorously but enjoyably cold in the winters. Summers are never oppressive, sultry and debilitating. In the air which modifies winter's cold and summer's heat. The United States Signal Service shows the following record covering 30 years of observations:

Rainfall, average, St. Paul, 27½ inches; below, average, above to 41 degrees below zero, range, yearly average, 44 degrees above; rainfall, average, Moorhead, average, range, 102 degrees above to 42 below.

The following averages, compiled from

official records covering some 50 years of observation at St. Paul, show the average mean above zero temperature for the seasons set opposite each other:

Spring (March, April and May).....43½
Summer (June, July, and Aug.).....69½
Autumn (Sept., Oct., and Nov.).....45½
Winter (Dec., Jan., and Feb.).....15

The climate has been classified as a tonic climate—tonic in the broad, full sense of the word, as all northern latitudes are tonic. Tonic as Scotland is, and New England, whose people are large boned, a healthy people with fine physique and capacity to breathe and eat.

Minnesota has unjustly the reputation of being a "cold state," because the thermometer shows, on rare occasions, a low temperature. It should be understood, however, that the dryness of the atmosphere mitigates this extreme. The rare minus degrees below zero in Minnesota does not entail as much discomfort as zero weather in Chicago and New York. The larger growth each year than California has shown in any one year for the past two decades is proof that people who know are not afraid of Minnesota winters.

Clovers, and others of the nitrogen producing plants, are raised at home in Minnesota. Clover grows so naturally that tame varieties are now found crowding out wild plant growths on the prairies and in the woodlands.

Cloudiness—The Signal Office records at St. Paul show during the year an average of 125 clear days, 104 partially cloudy, 100 cloudy. Compared with Portland, Maine, there are about 30 more clear days in St. Paul, and 50 more than in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consuls—Foreign countries represented by consuls in Minnesota, all at St. Paul: Denmark, England, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela.

Conjugal Condition—See "Population." **Commission Merchants** must procure license to do business, from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and file bond, and conform to certain rules.

Copper—The Lake Superior region is known for vast copper deposits along its south shore, and the metal is present in many localities in the north shore of Minnesota and Ontario, but the work of exploiting it has been limited.

Corn—While thought to go far north for successful corn culture, yet the census reports the yield of 1900 to be 47,256,320 bushels, valued at \$11,000,000. Thirteen states only produce more.

Colleges—There are a dozen or more academies, seminaries, etc., for higher education. See "Educational."

Congressional Districts—The state is divided into nine districts. See "Counties."

Corporations—There are many varying provisions for the organization of different classes of corporations in Minnesota, and it would be impossible in our space to give even an abridgement of all the various provisions. It may be stated generally, however, that corporations are authorized to be created for the carrying on of any lawful business. Articles must state fully the objects of the corporation and be filed with the Register of Deeds in the county where business is operated, and

in the office of the Secretary of State, and publication be made in a paper published at the capital, or in the county where corporation is organized. Stockholders of corporations organized for other than a purely manufacturing or mechanical business are liable for the amount equal to the shares of stock held by them. Any person who contracts with a corporation is not to be allowed to question the validity of its corporate existence. The management and affairs of the corporation are usually given to a Board of Directors, who act as a body, and to officers who are elected by the Board of Directors, or be stockholders or members. The authority and duties of the officers and the manner in which the affairs of the corporation shall be conducted are usually prescribed in the By Laws. Corporations, except those organized for railroad, canal or turnpike purposes, are forbidden to acquire or hold more than 5,000 acres of land. Any corporation, more than 20 per cent of whose capital stock is held by aliens is forbidden to hold real estate at all except lands acquired by reason of foreclosure of mortgages or the enforcement of debts.

COUNTIES—There are 83 counties in the state; 15 names formerly attached to counties have disappeared; in the following list the name is given first, then the year in which it was created:

Origin of name of county; next name of county set; next area; then population at first and last census; assessed valuation in 1900; then the number of Congressional, Legislative and Judicial District to which the county belongs:

Aitkin, 1857—(Named for Wm. A. Aitkin, a pioneer Scotch trader; married a squaw; was father of 24 children)—Aitkin; 1,386 square miles; first census, 1860, 2; last census, 1900, 6,743; assessed valuation, \$4,288,286; 8 Cong., 52 Leg., 15 Jud.

Anoka, 1857—(Indian for "on both sides," the city being on both sides of Rum river)—Anoka; 47 square miles; first census, 1860, 2,106; last census, 1900, 11,313; assessed valuation, \$3,309,345; 8 Cong., 45 Leg., 18 Jud.

Becker, 1858—(Named for Gen. George L. Becker, pioneer)—Becker; 1,330 square miles; first census, 1860, 386; last census, 1900, 14,376; assessed valuation, \$5,016,786; 9 Cong., 46 Leg., 13 Jud.

Beltair, 1866—(For Giacomo Constantine Beltrami, Italian exile and explorer)—Beltrami; 3,640 square miles; first census, 1870, 80; last census, 1900, 11,030; assessed valuation, \$4,245,472; 14 Cong., 14 Jud.

Benton, 1849—(For Senator Thomas H. Benton, Missouri Pol)—Benton; 94 square miles; first census, 1850, 418; last census, 1900, 9,912; assessed valuation, \$2,256,288; 10 Cong., 47 Leg., 10 Jud.

Big Stone, 1862—(For lake, originally from big outcrop of granite in the lake)—Ortonville; 484 square miles; first census, 1870, 24; last census, 1900, 7,31; assessed valuation, \$4,016,192; 7 Cong., 56 Leg., 16 Jud.

Blue Earth, 1853—(For river, and river from a bluish green earth used by Indians as a pigment)—Mankato; 756 square miles; first census, 1860, 4,893; last census, 1900, 22,289; assessed valuation, \$12,428,041; 2 Cong., 11 Leg., 6 Jud.

Brown, 1856—(For Joseph Renshaw Brown, who came as a drummer boy to Fort Snelling; conspicuous in territorial

days; a pioneer editor)—New Urm; 611 square miles; first census, 1860, 2,339; last census, 1900, 19,781; assessed valuation, \$3,224,440; 3 Cong., 17 Jud.

Carlton, 1857—(For Heuben B. Carlton, one of the first settlers and owners of Fond du Lac, head of lake navigation on St. Louis river)—Carlton; 886 square miles; first census, 1860, 51; last census, 1900, 10,017; assessed valuation, \$3,064,645; 8 Cong., 52 Leg., 11 Jud.

Carver, 1855—(For Capt. Jonathan Carver, first American explorer)—Chaska; 360 square miles; first census, 1860, 5,106; last census, 1900, 17,644; assessed valuation, \$4,571,598; 3 Cong., 49 Leg., 3 Jud.

Cass, 1851—(For Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan)—Walker; 966 square miles; first census, 1860, 150; last census, 1900, 7,777; assessed valuation, \$3,551,455; 6 Cong., 52 Leg., 18 Jud.

Chippewa, 1862—(For Ojibway Indian name for river and lake)—Montevideo; 583 square miles; first census, 1870, 1,487; last census, 1900, 12,499; assessed valuation, \$5,067,767; 7 Cong., 18 Leg., 12 Jud.

Chicago, 1851—(Name suggested by Col. W. H. C. Polson from Indian name of lake, "Ki-ich," large and "Sag," prettiness; the first syllable was dropped)—Center City; 440 square miles; first census, 1870, 1,747; last census, 1900, 13,248; assessed valuation, \$3,374,810; 4 Cong., 32 Leg., 1 Jud.

Clay, 1862—(For Henry Clay of Kentucky)—Moonhead; 1,022 square miles; first census, 1870, 92; last census, 1900, 17,942; assessed valuation, \$5,690,311; 9 Cong., 60 Leg., 14 Jud.

Clearwater, 1902—(For lake and river)—Bagley; 1,040; about 2,700 in 1900, when a part of Beltrami Co.; assessed valuation, \$1,470,129.

Cook, 1874—(For Maj. Michael Cook, early settler and carpenter of Fairbault, killed at battle of Nashville in 1864)—Grand Marais; 1,490 square miles; first census, 1860, 65; last census, 1900, 810; assessed valuation, \$1,227,752; 8 Cong., 51 Leg., 11 Jud. In northeast corner of state.

Cottonwood, 1857—(Named for the river and trees)—Windom; 634 square miles; first census, 1860, 12; last census, 1900, 2,609; assessed valuation, \$7,071,373; 9 Cong., 14 Leg., 13 Jud.

Crow Wing, 1857—(Indian name for "Raven Wing, or a fanned raven's tail, balance of an island in the river to a wing)—Brainerd; 608 square miles; first census, 1860, 288; last census, 1900, 14,260; assessed valuation, \$5,589,212; 6 Cong., 48 Leg., 15 Jud.

Dakota, 1849—(Indian word for league or alliance)—Hastings; 604 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,737; last census, 1900, 17,733; assessed valuation, \$5,858,882; 3 Cong., 30 Leg., 1 Jud.

Dodge, 1855—(For Henry Dodge of Wisconsin and his son, A. C. Dodge of Iowa)—Mantorville; 432 square miles; first census, 1860, 8,737; last census, 1900, 13,240; assessed valuation, \$5,886,730; 1 Cong., 7 Leg., 5 Jud.

Douglas, 1858—(For Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, who introduced statehood bill)—Alexandria; 885 square miles; first census, 1860, 195; last census, 1900, 17,964; assessed valuation, \$5,666,889; 3 Cong., 58 Leg., 7 Jud.

Fairbault, 1855—(For Jean Baptiste Fairbault, French trader, who came in 1802, father of Alex. Fairbault, for whom city is named)—Blue Earth; 720 square

miles; first census, 1860, 1,335; last census, 1900, 22,055; assessed valuation, \$8,442,517; 2 Cong., 12 Leg., 17 Jud.

Fillmore, 1855—(For John C. Fillmore, Fillmore)—Freston; 825 square miles; first census, 1860, 12,542; last census, 1900, 28,238; assessed valuation, \$11,742,519; 1 Cong., 6 Leg., 10 Jud.

Freeborn, 1855—(For Wm. Freeborn, pioneer settler of St. Paul, Red Wing and Cannon Falls, plating the latter)—Albert Lea; 720 square miles; first census, 1860, 3,267; last census, 1900, 13,383; assessed valuation, \$1,035,665; 1 Cong., 9 Leg., 10 Jud.

Goodhue, 1853—(For James M. Goodhue, first printer and editor; issued Minnesota Pioneer April 28, 1849)—Red Wing; 744 square miles; first census, 1860, 8,971; last census, 1900, 31,137; assessed valuation, \$1,733,307; 3 Cong., 28 Leg., 1 Jud.

Grant, 1860—(For Gen. U. S. Grant)—Elbow Lake; 555 square miles; first census, 1870, 340; last census, 1900, 9,595; assessed valuation, \$4,316,762; 7 Cong., 57 Leg., 16 Jud.

Hennepin, 1852—(For Father Louis Hennepin, missionary explorer)—Minneapolis; 573 square miles; first census, 1860, 15,849; last census, 1900, 25,340; assessed valuation, \$1,479,974; highest in state; 5 Cong., 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 Leg., 4 Cong., 1 Leg., 10 Jud.

Houston, 1854—(For Gov. Samuel Houston of Texas)—Caladoc; 561 square miles; first census, 1860, 6,645; last census, 1900, 15,490; assessed valuation, \$5,128,695; in southeast corner of state; 1 Cong., 1 Leg., 10 Jud.

Hubbard, 1883—(For Gov. Lucius F. Hubbard of St. Paul; entered the army as private and rose to rank of general)—Park Rapids; 547 square miles; first census, 1890, 1,412; last census, 1900, 6,878; assessed valuation, \$3,036,630; 6 Cong., 55 Leg., 15 Jud.

Iaati, 1857—(Indian word meaning "knife" formerly attached to river now bearing the unpoetic name of Rum)—Cambridge; 446 square miles; first census, 1860, 284; last census, 1900, 11,675; assessed valuation, \$2,615,735; 8 Cong., 45 Leg., 15 Jud.

Itasca, 1849—(For the lake, Veritas, Greek for Truth and Latin Capt. head, referring to the head of the Mississippi)—Grand Rapids; 5,575 square miles; first census, 1860, 917; last census, 1900, 4,573; assessed valuation, \$9,244,927; 8 Cong., 52 Leg., 17 Jud.

Jackson, 1857—(For Henry Jackson, pioneer merchant of St. Paul, where a street is also named)—Jackson; 1,000 square miles; first census, 1860, 181; last census, 1900, 14,793; assessed valuation, \$7,977,834; 2 Cong., 14 Leg., 17 Jud.

Kanabec, 1858—(Indian word for "snake")—Mora; 536 square miles; first census, 1860, 30; last census, 1900, 4,614; assessed valuation, \$1,721,323; 4 Cong., 45 Leg., 11 Jud.

Kandiyohi, 1858—(Indian word for "buffalo flesh")—Willmar; 814 square miles; first census, 1860, 76; last census, 1900, 13,889; assessed valuation, \$7,971,851; 7 Cong., 55 Leg., 12 Jud.

Kittson, 1870—(For Norman Wilfred Kittson, who came as a trader in 1834)—Haskell; 1,069 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,194; last census, 1900, 7,889; assessed valuation, \$4,150,686; 9 Cong., 63 Leg., 14 Jud. Northwest corner of state.

Lac qui Parle, 1871—(French term for

Nicollet, 1853.—(For Joseph Nicollet 1811-1889, French explorer, whose map of Minn.

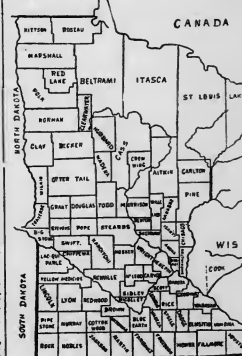
080; assessed valuation, \$8,773,800; 3 Cong.,
28 Leg., 5 Jud.

Pepin)—wabash
census, 1850, 243

County Ma

p of Minnesota.

County Map of Minnesota.



In the small county map of Minnesota the shape of Cook county, the extreme northeast corner, is brought down and shown in the space under the word "Wis."

County Officers are elected for two years, and compensation depends upon valuation and population.

COURTS—The highest court in Minnesota is the supreme court, which has a general appellate jurisdiction, and to which appeals may be taken from the judgments rendered in certain orders made by district and certain municipal courts.

District Courts have a general jurisdiction of all civil actions and criminal prosecutions, for indictable offenses and appeals may be taken from such court from the judgment of a justice, and from certain orders, judgments and decrees of the Probate Court.

A Probate Court exists in each organized county, with exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance of all matters of administration of the estate of decedents and persons under guardianship.

Municipal Courts with a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction are provided for in certain cities, their jurisdiction and procedure being regulated by the special laws. Municipal courts may be created under a general law in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Justices' Courts have jurisdiction in certain civil actions where the amount in controversy is \$100 or less, and criminal jurisdiction where the penalty of the offense is not greater than \$100 fine or three months imprisonment in the county jail.

For United States judicial purposes, Minnesota is a part of the Eighth Circuit.

The presiding judges being Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, and Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Ark.; Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., and Hon. Amos M. Thayer, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. Circuit Judges. The District Judges are Hon. Wm. Lochren of Minneapolis and Hon. Page Morris of Duluth. The State is divided into six divisions, sessions of court being held at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Winona, and Mankato.

Crimes—Any crime punishable by death or confinement in the penitentiary, is a felony; a crime punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in jail not more than 90 days is a misdemeanor; every other crime is a gross misdemeanor. To attempt suicide, to challenge another, or to fight a duel, to attempt or commit murder, burglary or arson, to assault with deadly weapon, to blackmail, to forge names and papers, etc., are all felonies.

Penitentiaries have less than half as many convicts in the penitentiary in proportion to population than the average of the Union, ranking 7th in that respect. In proportion of persons in jail it ranks 4th in fiveness. In reform school inmates it ranks 7th in fiveness. In poor-house inmates it ranks 12th in fiveness, although 19th in population.

Cranberries grow wild in the northern part of the State, but no particular effort has ever been made to cultivate them, as in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Currants—The best varieties are: Red Dutch, White Grape, Victoria, Stewart, Long Bunch Holland, North Star.

Dairying—Minnesota, up to 1880, was not considered among the dairying states, but 1901 found her the second in the Union in the number of creameries, and the winner of more sweepstakes and prizes at the exhibitions of the National Dairymen's Association during the past ten years than any other state. All conditions specially favor the production of butter and live stock, these twin industries have promised to become more important every year. The State Dairymen's Association was organized in 1878. Annual meetings are held and reports are published, the last issue being a volume of over 300 pages.

Death Rate of state is one of the lowest in the Union from local diseases. Minneapolis and St. Paul, in 1900, with an average of 12 deaths annually in each 1,000 population, lead all the principal cities of the world.

Divorce—This may be absolute or limited. Absolute divorce is from the bonds of matrimony; limited divorce only from bed and board. Absolute divorce may be decreed for either of the following causes: Adultery, impotency, cruel and inhuman treatment, imprisonment of either party in the state prison subsequent to the marriage, wilful desertion of one party by the other for one year, next preceding the filing of the complaint, habitual drunkenness for one year immediately preceding the filing of the complaint. Residence of one year required, except in case of adultery—committed while complainant was a resident of State. Alimony may be granted the wife while action is pending, and after; upon final decree the court may change the name of wife. Limited divorce may be granted for cruel treatment, for abandonment, and neglect to provide.

Divisions—Minnesota is divided agriculturally into three great regions. The southern two-fifths was a great undulating prairie region, with a nearly uniform, rich, black, clay loam soil, and is now a region of homes snugly sheltered by planted trees. The northeastern two-fifths was timbered with alternating groves of pine and deciduous trees, and has soils of red, yellow, black and gray, with areas of sandy and peaty lands interspersed. The necessity of re-planting trees has retarded the settlement of this region, but it is gradually filling up with people. The northwestern two-fifths, formed by the debris deposited in a glacial lake, called by scientists "Lake Agassiz," is widely known by the name of the Red River Valley. Its surface is wonderfully level, and the thrifty farmer will soon have it all drained.

Well dotted with groves containing comfortable homes, built up from the profits on the sale of live stock.

Duluth, the third city of the state, was planted in 1855, and is the greatest port on Lake Superior. Here Atlantic waters are nearest the Pacific, and cars leave with cargoes for ships on Puget Sound engaged in Alaskan and Orient trade. The shipping interests of Duluth rival those of New York in tonnage, thousands of cessant coals and goods every year with coal, iron ore, flour, grain and lumber. The coal docks are mammoth affairs, and many large steamships. The flour mill interests have become important. The city is spread along a hillside overlooking the lake, and across a

attle arm of water is its twin, the City of Superior, the second city in Wisconsin. It has its name from Daniel Greysolon Du Lhut, a French explorer.

Educational—Minnesota has the largest permanent school fund, over \$15,000,000, with one exception in the Union. And the State has lands valued at \$18,000,000 still unsold to add to this fund. Compulsory school age, 8 to 16; attendance twelve weeks annually under penalty to parents of \$25 to \$50. There are over 1,500 school houses in use, built at a cost of \$15,000,000. Libraries number about 3,000. Salaries for male teachers average a little over \$500 for school year, and nearly \$400 for females. To encourage secondary education the State gives \$300 to each community that maintains a high school 9 months a year. Help is also extended to other secondary schools. There are ten or more colleges, authorized to grant degrees, exclusive of the great State University, which in itself is a series of colleges, with 4,000 students, and a teaching staff of nearly 150. State normal schools are located at Duluth, Mankato, Moorhead, St. Cloud and Winona. The law governing the opening of new schools and for their support is very liberal. Free text books can be supplied at the will of one party by the other for one year, next preceding the filing of the complaint, habitual drunkenness for one year immediately preceding the filing of the complaint. Residence of one year required, except in case of adultery—committed while complainant was a resident of State. Alimony may be granted the wife while action is pending, and after; upon final decree the court may change the name of wife. Limited divorce may be granted for cruel treatment, for abandonment, and neglect to provide.

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Elections—A direct primary law is in operation, under which are nominated congressmen, judges of the district court, and city and county officers. The state officers are still nominated under the old convention system, but the actual use of the caucus has been discontinued. Candidates must file a report of the amount of money they expend in election expenses. Primary and first registration day is on Tuesday, seven weeks before regular state and county election. Candidates can be placed on regular tickets by petition.

Elevation—See "Altitude."

Eminent Domain—Private property, when it cannot be obtained by voluntary sale, can be condemned for public use, by commissioner, who must examine and fix the value of said property.

Equal Rights—No one can be excluded, on account of race or color, from full and equal enjoyment of every privilege in hotels, restaurants, conveyances, places of amusements, etc., under penalty of damages not exceeding \$500 to aggrieved person.

Employment is easily obtained by good, industrious men on the farms, in the shops and mills, in the lumber camps, on the railroads and at different trades.

Excursions—No state in the Union offers finer opportunities for excursions and recreation. With numerous navigable

rivers and lakes, steamboat trips are of daily occurrence during the warm months. Every part of the state is reached by railroads, and low excursion rates are often in effect.

Experiment Stations for agricultural education and to test farm products are located at St. Anthony Park, Crookston, Grand Rapids and Litch. The home station, at St. Anthony Park, (St. Paul) is one of the finest equipped, most successfully managed in the Union.

Estrays—See "Animals."

Exempt from Taxation—See "Taxation."

Exemptions—Homesteaded, not exceeding 80 acres, outside of city or town, or lot in town, with buildings and improvements, not exceeding \$5,000 in value, used by occupants; failure to occupy a homestead for 6 months, terminates the right, unless notice is filed with the register of deeds, before the 6 months expires, which prolongs the right 5 years. The following personal property is also exempt from seizure for debt: Family bible; pictures; school books; library and musical instruments for the use of the family; seat or pew in place of public worship; lot in burial ground; tools and implements of a debtor and his family; a sewing machine; stoves and appendages; all cooking, fuel and household furniture to an amount not exceeding \$500 in value of a cow, 10 lie thereof a span of horses or mules; one sleigh; two plows; one drag, 10 sheep and wool from the same, raw or stock for a year support; one wagon, cart or dray; one sleigh; two plows; one drag, and other farming utensils including tackle for teams, not exceeding \$300 in value; year's provisions and fuel for the debtor and his family, tools and implements of a mechanic, miner or other person kept and used for the purpose of carrying on his trade, and \$400 of stock in trade; library and implements of a professional man; the presses, type, stones and other tools and implements used in the printing and publishing of a newspaper to the value of \$2,000, and stock in trade to the value of \$400; necessary seed grain for the actual use of the debtor, one season to be selected by him, not exceeding in amount 50 bushels each of wheat and oats, 10 bushels of corn, 3 of corn, 30 of barley and binding material sufficient for use in harvesting the crops grown from said seed; the wages of the debtor and minor children to the amount of \$25 earned within 30 days preceding the issue of process. Non-residents do not enjoy all of these exemptions.

Farmers' Institutes—Under the direction of Prof. O. C. Gregg, one of the most efficient corps of instructors and lecturers known in any of the states, has been at work effectively for several years. A volume detailing a multi-course of lectures and suggestions to farmers is annually issued and much sought for.

Families—In state, see "Population."

Fauna—Minnesota has a wide deer, bear and other forms of large and small wild animals and birds. The large animals are to be found in the northern forests. See "Game Laws."

Fences—Legal fences, if of rails, boards, timber or stone, or combination of same,

must be 4½ feet high. Rivers, ponds, ditches may be considered an equivalent, when so determined by the town supervisors, who are authorized fence viewers.

A barbed wire fence must consist of two barbed wires, with 40 bars to the rod, and one smooth wire, attached to posts not more than two rods apart, with one stay between posts; top wire to be not more than 52, or less than 48 inches from ground, lower wire not more than 18 inches high; if smooth wire is used four wires are necessary, except that partition fences must have five wires. When disputes occur, cases may be instituted before municipal or justice's courts.

Fertilizers—Our soil is rich enough to produce abundant crops without commercial fertilizers. In the East and South fertilizers cost as much per acre each bought for in Minnesota. Crops have been grown continuously for a quarter of a century in this state without diminution of yield. Soil in many parts is as rich as fertilizers used on Eastern and Southern farms.

Finances—The financial standing of Minnesota is at the highest point. State, county, city and village bonds are usually sold at a premium.

Fishing—Not being on the seaboard little thought is given to the fact that Minnesota ranks among the great fish producing states. The census reported in 1900 over 6,000 tons or 12,000,000 pounds of fish taken from the waters of the state. As an industry Duluth is the center of the trade; where several hundred men catch trout, white fish and herring from Lake Superior. The lakes and rivers of the state are so numerous and well distributed that any one so inclined can catch a mess of fish almost any time in season. The fishing and game interests of the state are looked after by a commission. A State Hatchery is maintained at St. Paul, and since its establishment, in 1888, many millions of young fish have been distributed throughout the state, a work supplemented by the U. S. Fish Commission, the cars of which make visits to the state. A branch hatchery is located at Glenwood.

Fixtures—The courts construe the law of fixtures in favor of the reality. In this state a conveyance of land, unless exceptions, restrictions and reservations are especially made, conveys not only the earth but everything attached to it, whether by nature, as trees and herbage, or by man, as fences, buildings, manure, growing crops, and the like.

Flax—Two-thirds of the flax raised in the United States grows in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The yield of the state in 1900 was 5,800,000 bushels, valued at \$5,400,000.

Flora—The total number of varieties of trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grasses, etc., native and introduced, now catalogued exceeds 6,000. There are over 80 kinds of forest trees.

Flowers—More than 800 species of wild flowering plants are native to the state, and many varieties have been introduced. According to the census of 1900 florists had over 800,000 square feet of glass covering plant houses, and only 12 states sold more cut flowers that year.

Flour made from Minnesota hard wheat, which contains 3 per cent less moisture

than Pacific Coast wheat dried in kilns, is the best known, and makes 12 to 15 more loaves of bread to grow 100 pounds of flour than any other kind made in the world.

Fog—There is a noticeable absence of this disagreeable feature of life so common in the Seacoast States.

Forestry—Minnesota in 1876 was the 5th state to organize a forestry association, and no society has been more active or disseminated more knowledge and literature on arboriculture. It is responsible for the fine exhibits the state has made at various expositions, and its literature is in continued demand by the public.

Foreign Born—In state, see "Population."

Forest and Prairie—The former comprises about 50,000 square miles, and the latter about 30,000 of the area of the state. The prairies are in the southern and western portions.

Foreigners—Our foreign born citizens are, as a rule, as public spirited and enterprising as the native born citizens, and altogether as temperate and law abiding. Their perseverance and untiring labor in the native born citizens, and altogether as temperate and law abiding. Their perseverance and untiring labor in the native born citizens, and altogether as temperate and law abiding. Their perseverance and untiring labor in the native born citizens, and altogether as temperate and law abiding.

Free Land—There is still free government land in the northern part of the state. The U. S. land offices are at Crookston, Cass Lake, Duluth and St. Cloud. The state still owns large bodies of school lands, besides the railways have a good deal for sale, not to speak of considerable tracts belonging to private individuals.

Freight Rates on the railways of Minnesota compare favorably with the lowest in any of the Western states. Low car and pound freight rates are given homesteaders, and at certain times low excursion rates are extended to tourists.

Frontier—Minnesota is not a frontier state. It was when it was a territory, as you can see by comparing the map of the United States with the map of the United States. Since statehood, however, Minnesota has risen to high rank in all of the standards of education, intelligence and refinement. The man of the East is coming to Minnesota finds all of the desirable conditions of Eastern life in schools, churches, religious associations, ably conducted newspapers, and keen, bright neighbors who can discuss the price of wheat or pork, tariff and taxation problems, the nebulous hypothesis, or the philosophy of Aristotle, Bacon or Kant.

Frost—The period of exemption from killing frost ranges from four to five months, long enough to allow time for the perfection of annual crops. The dry air will allow a lower temperature than in milder regions without injury to vegetation. See map of frost line.

Fruits—At the State Fair in 1904 there were shown 1,000 varieties of cultivated fruits. In every instance, before a crop was removed, the next crop was under way, hence, on nearly all portions of the garden, there was no difficulty in growing three crops.

Fuel, universally distributed in forest growths, and Duluth, after Chicago, is the greatest coal distributing port of the great lakes. Trees grow rapidly, and any one can soon raise his own fuel. There is wood to burn in every county.

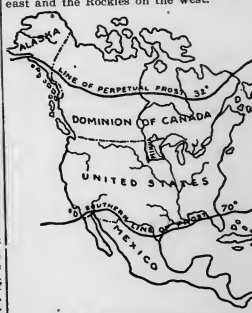
Fur Trade began in what has been called "the heroic age of American commerce." At one time all the great companies had stations in Minnesota, and St. Paul is still the greatest primary market for furs and skins in the Union.

Game and Fish Laws—Open season for doves, snipe and prairie chickens, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1; quail, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1; wild ducks, geese and other aquatic fowl Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. Only 25 game birds can be killed by one person in a day. Wild song birds are protected. Elk protected. Deer, Nov. 10 to Nov. 30; moose, Nov. 15 to Nov. 20. No person allowed to kill more than three deer and one moose in any one season. Mink, otter, beaver, Nov. 1 to May 1. Big game hunters must hold license, 25¢. Residents, 25¢ for non-residents. Birds and game are to be taken only by shooting with a gun from the shoulder, and the use of traps, snare nets, bird lime, snail guns, or any other contrivance or device is prohibited.

Gardening—Persons having an idea that our state is too far north to engage to know the facts. Prof. S. B. Green of the State Experiment Station, says: "The Minnesota garden can be made to produce something for every month in the year. The spring should open with plenty of parsnips, satisfy, leek and horse radish, which have wintered over in the ground. Asparagus, radishes, lettuce, peas, strawberries, blueberries, currants, and raspberries, etc., and there should be plenty of long keeping vegetables for winter use until spring. Fruit may be raised or preserved for winter use. Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the State Experiment Station, raised one season 26 different products on a strip of land 25x100 feet, or 1-19th of an acre. His object was to test the possibilities of our soil and to enjoy for family use the luxury of vegetables with all the pleasures of Nature upon them. It was not an extra piece of soil, no better than millions of acres in the state. No fertility in the soil. The crops were grown. The only parts which produced but one crop were the carrots and beets, and two crops could easily have been obtained on these. But it seemed that in any case one crop was allowed to mature before the next crop was started. In every instance, before a crop was removed, the next crop was under way, hence, on nearly all portions of the garden, there was no difficulty in growing three crops.

Garnishment—This is a form of attachment, and is made against money or property in the hands of, or indebtedness due, from a third person, belonging to the defendant; if the amount is under \$25 the case can be brought before a justice; if \$25 or over in the District court. Service must be made upon the garnishee to appear and show cause why judgment should not be entered. Corporations like individuals may be garnished.

Geographical—Minnesota is located in the heart of the continent, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific; midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico; midway between the Arctic circle and the Tropic of Cancer. It embraces the sources of three of the grandest river systems of the earth, and occupies a central and well favored diversified portion of the central plateau of that immense interior basin between the mountain systems of the Appalachians on the east and the Rockies on the west.



Minnesota's Central Position. Persons who are not familiar with the geography of the American Northwest have an idea that the states along the international boundary line are well up to the Arctic circle. The map here given shows Minnesota just half way between the line of no frost and the region where all Nature is perpetually locked in the embrace of ice and snow. Our zone is that happy medium in which exists the highest civilization in the world. Along this belt across America is a dip or depression in which is found half the fresh water in the globe and along which is a continuous settlement across the continent is possible. The altitude of the highest part of this line in the United States through the northern section is half a mile lower than that of the plains of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

Geology—The geological structure of Minnesota includes formations ranging from the archaean to the fresh water tertiary. The ancient rocks were ground to powder by the movement of the ice pack during the Glacial Age, their chemical ingredients now forming a part of the soil which produces such a perfect

and profuse vegetation. In the iron ranges of the north and along the water courses there are fine chances for the student to study geology. The geological and geographical descriptions of the state, by Winchell, Upham, Grant and others, fill 24 volumes.

Gold is found in the Rainy Lake region, and bullion to the value of several thousand dollars has been deposited in the United States mint. Large beds of low grade free milling ore are known to exist. A small stamp mill has been built on the Minnesota side, and several large ones are profitably engaged on the Canadian side, where development work is well forward. See "Mineral Resources."

Grasses—Of the grasses, mostly native, about 250 species and varieties are catalogued. They are more or less intermingled, as if confounding latitude and longitude, carpeting the prairie and woodland openings, but yielding to the "fittest," such as the Indian rice, meadow oat grass, blue joint, northern red top, timothy, white clover or shamrock, and others. All the tame varieties common to the north are produced in abundance.

Grapes of superior quality grow freely in many parts of the state. The annual exhibits at the State Fair make a showing superior to many states in variety and quality. The standard varieties in order of ripening are as follows: Moore's Early, Worden, Janeville, Brighton, Delaware, Agawam, Concord.

Grain inspection—The state has a force of over 200 inspectors and weighers, who grade and weigh grain under rules provided for that purpose. The Minnesota inspection is known in all the grain markets of the world and enjoys distinction and full credit as being eminently just, fair and impartial. The fees charged are 25 cents per carload for inspection, and a similar charge for weighing, being lower than is exacted for a like service in any other grain market in the country. For the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1904, there were inspected and weighed on arrival at the several terminal points—Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul, St. Cloud, New Prague, Sleepy Eye and La Crosse—for grain handling, 208,468 carloads of grain and flaxseed. There were inspected and weighed out of store at the same points the equivalent of 115,221 carloads of grain and flaxseed.

Guardians of the person and property of males under 21 and females under 18, and those incapable of managing their own affairs, are appointed by the Probate court; said guardian must take oath and give bond; must render reports to the court of his affairs; minors of the age of 14 may select their own guardian on approval of court; marriage of a female terminates her guardianship; guardians can sell property on orders of court.

Hay and Fodder Crops—The natural adaptation of both soil and climate for hay production is excellent. "Timothy" will grow well in all parts of the state and the same is true of Russian brome grass. Clover will grow successfully in nearly all parts of the state. In all the northern half of the same, east of the Red River Valley, it grows like a weed. By simply scattering the seed it will grow up abundantly in land covered with brush, where the shade is not too dense. Prof. Thomas Shaw writes that he has

seen common red clover $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, which grew thus among the brush. Even Indiana, the great clover state of the Union, falls below this region in natural adaptation for growing clover. Large fields of alfalfa are now being grown in various parts of the state, and the best forms produce excellent crops of hay and grain, the yields of which in many instances, are phenomenally large. The state has uncommon adaptation for growing pumpkins and squashes, and in the southern half of the same some varieties of cow peas and soy beans will mature their seeds in an average season.

Much of the state has high adaptation for the production of pastures. Blue grass will flourish on every foot of arable land in the state. The name is true of Russian brome grass and of winter rye grown for pasture or for the grain. All the good kinds of clover, as the medium red, the mammoth, the alsike and the small white, can be grown in pastures and usually in the same pastures. Red-top grows magnificently on all the lower lands. Timothy is found in nearly all sown pastures, and even meadow fescue and tall oat grass will do well in areas in Minnesota.

In fodder production no state is the peer of Minnesota. As much fodder corn may usually be grown on an acre of land bordering on Manitoba, as can be grown on an acre in Iowa. As much sorghum may be grown on an acre of Minnesota soil as may be obtained from an acre of Louisiana soil. Minnesota is a paradise for growing grain in mixtures for fodder uses.

Healthfulness—Minnesota ranks among the most healthful states in the Union, as St. Paul and Minneapolis do among the cities of the earth. In 1900 the Twin Cities stood at the head of the list among the cities of the Union in having a death rate of 12 to the 1,000. Physicians recommend the climate to those suffering from lung and throat troubles, and malaria. Invalids should come in the spring and summer. The soft and healing summer air, with its tonic increased by the delightful Indian summer air of the fall months, prepares the system for the exhilarating atmosphere of winter. The delightful sunshine, the fishing, rowing, sailing, hunting, riding, and other outdoor exercises and sports aid in building up the system for the bracing treatment of winter. Every want has been anticipated by good hotels, with educated and competent physicians, and the traveler is free to camp out can find places innumerable on the margin of fishing lakes with timber and all the wild berries and flowers at command. All that Minnesota asks is to be seen. See "Climate."

Heirship of Property not Bequeathed—In England the law gives the eldest son and his descendants superior rights to property. In case of death, the second son. If there are only daughters they inherit equally. This is not the law in the United States. In Minnesota when property is not disposed of by will, it is generally divided, after surviving wife or husband, etc. into three parts as follows: (1) To the children, when of equal degree, in equal shares. If of unequal degree, the more remote descendants take the share that would have belonged to their parents. (2) If there are no descendants the share of the testator would receive the estate, the father having first right, then

the mother. (3) If parents are not living, the brothers and sisters of the testator would take the property, sharing equally. If one or more of the brothers or sisters had died, their children would receive the share that would have descended to their parent. (4) Grandparents would be next claimants, after which (5) uncles and aunts, and after them (6) their children, and so on. In case no heirs are found, the property inures to the state.

History—The legendary and vaguely known history of this region runs back several hundred years. Father Louis Hennepin, discoverer of St. Anthony Falls, in 1680, was one of the first white visitors. Capt. Jonathan Carver, in 1760, was the first American visitor. Lieut. Z. M. Pike was the first government official to visit the state after its acquisition from France in 1805. Pike came in 1805 and arranged

5th—Territory of Michigan, 1818.
6th—Territory of Wisconsin, 1836.
7th—Territory of Iowa, 1838.
8th—Territory of Minnesota, 1849.
9th—State of Minnesota, 1858.

In 1819 Minnesota, east of the Mississippi river was on the map as a part of Crawford Co., Michigan.

In 1841 the "Chapel of St. Paul" was built, from whence came the name of the capital of the state. In 1847 the town of St. Paul was platted and recorded in St. Croix county.

During the territorial days there were a few slaves here belonging to army officers. Dred Scott, the subject of the famous Judge Taney decision, lived for a time at Fort Snelling, the property of an army surgeon. The only known sale of a slave was when Rev. Father Bruson paid \$1,200 for a negro named James



Map of the United States when Minnesota Had its Beginning.

with the Dakotas for a reservation on which Fort Snelling was afterwards established, and his was the first official report. Then followed Leavenworth, Snelling, Cass, Louis, Beltrami, Schoolcraft, Catlin, and reports multiplied and knowledge increased concerning Minnesota, until now over 1,700 books and 2,600 pamphlets relating to Minnesota are in the library of the State Historical Society. In St. Paul, besides 4,900 bound volumes of Minnesota newspapers. The collections of the society alone fill many large volumes. By early explorers the country was claimed in turn by the Spanish, French, Dutch and English. In the development of the state it has been subject to the following jurisdictions:

Eastern Minnesota, or that part east of the Mississippi river, as follows:
1st—Territory of the Northwest, 1787.
2d—Territory of Indiana, 1800.
3d—Territory of Michigan, 1805.
4th—Territory of Wisconsin, 1825.
5th—Territory of Minnesota, 1849.
Western Minnesota, or that part west of the Mississippi river, as follows:
1st—Province of Louisiana, 1803.
2d—Territory of Indiana, 1804.
3d—Territory of Louisiana, 1805.
4th—Territory of Missouri, 1812.

Thompson, who understood the Sioux language, and used him as an interpreter, after giving him his free papers.

Fort Snelling was established in 1820, and originally bore the name of Fort St. Anthony, but Gen. Jacob Brown, commander in chief of the U. S. army, for whom what is now Minneapolis Falls was originally named, changed it to Snelling, in honor of Col. Josiah Snelling, the first commander. The first supplies for Fort Snelling came up the river from St. Louis and took three months to reach there by rowing in a canoe similar to the following:



Mississippi River Flat Boat.

In 1862 the first railroad in Minnesota began operations between St. Paul and St. Anthony. It was the St. Paul & Pacific, but now the Great Northern. The first electric trolley line in the state began operations at Stillwater in 1889.

Minnesota would not be the name of our state if original ideas had prevailed in congress, where it was proposed to call it Itasca, Chippewa, Jackson and Washington, and the latter would not have been inappropriate, inasmuch as in well executed maps the eastern boundary between our state and Wisconsin carries the profile of a face and likeness to that of the Father of His Country.

Another singular outline is that of the Mississippi river forming the part of an outline of "Uncle Sam," the state of Louisiana forming that of the arm of Minnesota with "Sam's" hat. Incidentally it may be interesting also to say that in Thomas Jefferson's plan of organizing the Northwest territory, ceded by the states to the United States, in 1784, the portion east of the Mississippi, extending from the 46th parallel (that of St. Paul), north to the Lake of the Woods was to be called Sylvania. Had the wishes of Senator Douglas prevailed when Minnesota was admitted Mendota would have been named as the capital. The senator argued with Gen. Sibley in his favor, saying that the capitol building standing on Pike's Knob would give a view of the valleys of two magnificent rivers, a view second to no other in the country. Had the senator's desire prevailed there might have been one great city in Minnesota instead of two.

Gen. H. H. Sibley located at Mendota in 1834, and two years later was appointed justice of the peace, by Gov. Chambers of Iowa, and became the first judicial officer in what is now Minnesota.

In 1857 a bill to remove the capitol from St. Paul to St. Peter passed the house, but Joseph Rolette, chairman of the committee of enrolled bills in the senate, was absent—and so was the bill from the house, and the legislative assembly adjourned. In 1868 a bill to remove the capitol to Kandiyohi county, passed both houses, but was vetoed by Gov. Marshall.

First constitutional convention met June 1, 1857; constitution adopted Oct. 13 by a vote of 30,665 to 571. Various amendments have been adopted from time to time; in 1868 the word "white" was stricken from the suffrage clause; in 1876 women were empowered to vote at school elections; in 1877 the biennial legislative session, instead of the annual, was decreed; in 1889 the Australian ballot system was adopted.

In 1859, the governor was given authority by constitutional amendment, to issue not more than \$5,000,000 in bonds to aid in building railroads. The amount issued was \$2,715,000. In 1861 by popular vote the amendment was repealed, and any tax to pay interest or principal forbidden. No road had been built and the bonds had come into the hands of "innocent purchasers" at small consideration. No decided action was taken care of the bonds was taken until 1869, when the legislature passed a bill to set aside 500,000 acres of land for that purpose, but Gov. Marshall did not sign it. On May 2, 1871, a proposition to settle the bondholders on a land basis was defeated by a vote of 21,499 to 9,233. In 1877 the legislature passed a change bonds at \$1,000 for \$1,750 of accrued interest. This was defeated June 12, the same year, by a vote of 57,172 to 17,323. In 1881 most of the bondholders offered to surrender bonds

on payment of one-half face value, and on March 2 the legislature accepted the terms. Soon after the supreme court decided that the amendment was void, and the obligation of a contract, and the legislature had authority to pay it, and before the end of October of that year the long suspended debt was canceled. See "Repopulation."

The most serious and widespread trouble known in the history of the state was the Sioux Indian war of 1862. This began in the fall and the uprising was so general that over 800 white settlers were killed within a few days. Prompt action by the authorities resulted in the capture of 2,000 Indians and the driving of the remaining beligerents out of the state. Of the captured Indians 303 were tried by court martial and condemned to death, remaining 28 were hung at Mankato, Dec. 26. Next year U. S. troops continued the warfare and drove the Indians beyond the Missouri river, and in 1864 ended of contest by capturing the ponies of the Indians, who then sued for peace.

The greatest disaster in the state was the forest fire in September, 1894, in which the towns of Hixley and Sandstone were burned, causing the death of 417 persons, as far as known, and rendering destitute and homeless over 2,300 others. Great losses were also inflicted upon residents of Wisconsin, the fire extending far into that state.

Highways—See "Roads."

Herd Law—Domestic animals are not allowed to run at large, unless personally watched in cities and towns at any time, and in the country at the will of the electors.

Hogs—It has long been a theory that corn was necessary to raise hogs profitably. The thousands of hogs raised every year on roots, forage crops and small grains in Minnesota is evidence against that belief. There is greater exemption from disease among the hogs of Minnesota than in the exclusive corn belt.

Holidays—Legally authorized: January 1st, February 12th (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22d (Washington's Birthday), Good Friday, May 30th (Memorial Day), July 4th (Independence Day), Labor Day and Arbor and Bird Day, (designated by the governor), usually in April. June 17th "Flag Day," is observed by many of the schools.

Money—See "Bees."

Horses—The state has many fine blooded horses, and there is no essential for the breeding of good horses, which any country on earth possesses, which not only is regularly duplicated on Minnesota's verdant prairies and forest openings, interwoven with its myriads of lakes and streams.

Horticulture is looked after by an active State Society. Summer and winter meetings are held for the exhibition of fruits, vegetables and flowers, and for discussions. It has a working membership of over 1,500 progressive men and women, who are regularly engaged in practical tests of new and desirable trees, plants, etc., and its good work is evidenced by the development of many excellent fruits and flowers adapted to northern growth. A monthly magazine is issued devoted to horticultural interests.

Hospitality—In coming to Minnesota bear in mind that they are coming among

a people who, like yourselves, have once been strangers, who have been helped themselves when they first came, and who desire and expect to help others. They will ask you "where you are from, what is your occupation, and how long you are going to stay?" In the East these questions would be impudent; here they signify a desire to help you. They mean, "if you will tell me where you are from, and what your business is, I will try and introduce you to a man from that section, or, if you wish, to some one in my calling." Southern hospitality means to feed and entertain you, to show you the state, and to help you along in getting acquainted and establishing yourself.

Hunting and Fishing—In the lakes and rivers of Minnesota and in the state's great forests and wide stretching prairies sportsmen can find fishing and hunting enough to satisfy the most passionate lover of sport that ever put a rod together or sighted down a gun barrel. A license is required to hunt. Sportsmen should familiarize themselves with the game laws as to open seasons and other requirements.

Illiterates—See "Population."

Indian Reservations—There are eleven reservations in the state, covering about 900,000 acres, and containing 8,000 members of different bands of the Chippewa and Sioux tribes. The principal agencies are those at White Earth and Leech Lake. The government maintains seven boarding schools, and two under contract with Catholics. There are reservations in 25 states and territories, Minnesota ranking 8th in the number of Indians, and 19th in area of reservations. The Indians of the state have given up blankets and as a rule wear the clothing of the whites.

Internal Revenue—The following paid revenue tax in the U. S. government in 1900: Rectifiers, 34; retail liquor dealers, 5,105; wholesale liquor dealers, 82; brewers, 84 (800,000 barrels of beer made); retail dealers in malt liquors, 653; retail dealers in oleomargarine, 25.

Insane are cared for in well managed hospitals at St. Peter, Rochester, Forgas Falls, and asylums at Anoka and Hastings. Cost of buildings, about \$3,000,000; patients, 4,000.

Insects—Minnesota is not pestered with as great a variety of insects, destructive to crops, and annoying to human and animal life, as in the South and along the sea coasts.

Indebtedness—No city or town can vote bonds in excess of 10 per cent of assessed valuation.

Ignia—A person wearing a badge, button, or pin of any secret order, and not entitled to do so, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Interest—The rate of 10 per cent can be made in writing; in absence of agreement 6 per cent is the legal rate. Enacting a rate higher than 10 per cent is usury and operates as a forfeiture of the entire indebtedness. Usurious interest can be recovered back under suit instituted within two years of payment, but one-half goes to the school fund. The law provides for greater interest after maturity than before, even if lawful, forfeits all interest. An agreement to pay interest on

interest at a lawful rate, after maturity, is good.

Insurance—The law carefully excludes wildcat companies, and outside organizations must show themselves responsible to be admitted. There are many local mutual companies. Life insurance in force, \$170,000,000.

Iron—In 1854 the first shipments of iron ore were made from the Vermilion range in Northern Minnesota. Later shipments began from the Mesabi range. Now these ranges produce more ore than any country in the world except Germany and England. Twenty years ago saw the small beginnings. Now there is an investment of \$300,000,000 in mines, docks and transportation facilities. It is said the iron mines of this State are the basis of the Billon and a Quarter Dollar Steel Corporation, now dominating the steel business of the world, and were it not for these mines the corporation could not exist. The managers of the steel trust defend its colossal capitalization, not by its earning power, not by the plants it owns, not by its patents and foreign and home trade, but by the statement that it owns over a billion tons of iron ore, chiefly in Minnesota, that is worth a dollar a ton on the ground. That the iron reserves alone are worth the entire capitalization of the corporation, is the proposition. The iron ore in Minnesota is estimated to be 60 per cent known to exist in such quantities. Much of the ore is on the surface, and some of it in gravel beds, the railroad tracks running right into the deposits. There is nothing equal to it on earth. The state enjoys a large royalty every year from leased mines.

Irrigation is not needed in Minnesota, the rainfall being ample and seasonable.

Judicial Districts—The state is divided into 15 court districts. Judges get \$2,500 yearly salary. See "Counties."

Juries—A petit jury is a body of 12 men to settle cases by unanimous verdict according to the testimony given in court. The judge of the district court can draw not to exceed 36 names of persons to serve as jurors any time of court, from 12 selected from a list prepared by the county at its January term, which board also selects 12 persons from which a grand jury can be drawn, and grand jury to consist of not more than 23 members and not less than 16.

Knowledge of Minnesota will bring more people. The state needs more men; men with families; men who will work and build homes, plant orchards, raise stock, and keep fine cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, make good butter and cheese, and grow fine crops. There are neighbors of the thrifty, intelligent and enterprising people now here. There are openings for all classes of sensible, industrious, right-minded, self-reliant men. The land titles are unclogged, taxes are nominal, church, educational and postal advantages are of the best, markets are convenient, wagon roads are good, railways numerous, and newcomers are greeted with a warm cordial hospitality. The home seeker will find most excellent commercial, domestic and social conditions and perfect freedom to work out destiny on any plane of honest conviction or action. As densely populated as Rhode Island, it would have 40,000,000

Labels. on which the word "Adulterated" is printed, are required on all cans, containing prepared fruits, vegetables and other articles used for food, that may be mislabeled or adulterated, or colored with chemicals. Persons selling skimmed milk must carry it in a can so labeled. Impure milk or cream cannot be sold except under penalty. Cream must contain not less than 20 per cent of fat, and milk must contain not more than 87 per cent of water fluids or less than 13 per cent of milk solids of which at least 3 1/2 per cent must be fat, otherwise it shall be declared adulterated. See "Adulterations."

Labor.—Except in case of farm laborers and domestics, employed by the month, and persons engaged in care of live stock, ten hours constitutes a day's labor. Eight hours, however, for persons employed on public works, constitutes a day's work. Children under 14 years are forbidden to work at any time in factories, workshops, or mines; under 14 years, in mercantile establishments or for telegraph, telephone, or public messenger companies, except during vacation of public schools. Under 16 years in any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health, or morals; under 16 years in any occupation unless they have attended school the prescribed period; under 16 years if unable to read and write English; in any other occupation (except in vacation) unless attending day or evening school. There are about 225 organized labor bodies in the state, with an average of 100 members to a body. They represent about 56 different occupations.

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Landlord and Tenant.—A verbal lease for a term to expire in a year or less from the time the same is made is valid. For longer period a lease should be in writing. Where premises are rented at a certain rent per month, but with no agreement as to how long the leasing shall continue, it will be regarded as a tenancy from month to month, or at will, and either party may at any time terminate the same by giving the other party one month's notice of his intention so to terminate the same, the notice expiring with any one month of which the rent is payable. If rent is payable at other intervals than a month, as for instance, a week, a notice equal to one of such intervals will be sufficient. If in the case of a tenancy at will the tenant is delinquent in the payment of rent the landlord may terminate such leasing at any time by a 14 days notice to quit. Where premises are rented for a particular time, and during the term, either from the action of the elements, or other cause, they are destroyed or become untenable, the tenant is not, unless it is otherwise

agreed, obliged to pay rent after they have been so destroyed or become untenable, but may at once quit and surrender the same. Any person in possession of a portion of premises for which rent is due, whether he is the original lessee or not, may be required to pay the same. Where premises become out of repair but are not untenable, the tenant is bound, if the landlord is not bound to make repairs during the term unless he has agreed so to do. If a tenant does not pay his rent when due the landlord may recover possession of the property by a proceeding before a Justice of the Peace, but he has no lien for rent becoming due upon any property of the tenant brought upon the premises, unless such lien is created by agreement between the parties. Any tenancy may be terminated by mutual agreement between landlord and tenant.

Land of Plenty.—The owner of a farm in Minnesota can live like a lord. Solomon says:

"All the labor of man is for his mouth, And yet the appetite is not filled." The appetite can be as nearly being filled in this state as anywhere on earth. A man can have bread and butter, eggs to eat, and apples or nutmeg every meal. In European countries man considers himself lucky to get meat on Sunday or holidays. On other days he subsists on black bread, rye coffee, strong cheese and coarse vegetables, no butter, no sugar, no pie, no cake. The Minnesota farmer can have strawberry short cake, baked beans, choice cereals, onion omelet, crisp celery, pie plant, cream cheese and crackers and cake, pie, pickles and parsnips and a long list of good things from the garden, orchard and field.

Latitude.—The state extends from the 43d degree, 30 minutes, to the 49th degree, North latitude. St. Paul is on the 44th degree, 45 minutes, the parallel of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Bangor, Maine; Burlington, Vt.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Perth and Owen Sound, Ontario; Traverse City, Mich.; Menominee, Wis.; Pierre, S. D.; Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; Salmon City, Idaho; Selkirk, Man.; San-O-Maria churia (Northern China); the Aral Sea, Southwestern Siberia, Asia; Bucharest (Crimea), Russia; Bucharest, Roumania; Belgrade, Servia; Genoa, Italy; Bordeaux, France.

Legislature is composed of 63 (four-year) Senators and 115 (two-year) Representatives. Pay of members, \$5 a day and 1 cent mileage. Meets biennially at St. Paul in January of odd numbered years and holds 90 days. Politically it has been republican since the organization of the state.

Libraries.—There are over 3,000 school libraries, branch public libraries are maintained in the principal cities and towns, not to speak of college libraries. The State Historical Library at St. Paul contains 1,700 books and pamphlets in which Minnesota is described or mentioned. The total index covers over 2,000 volumes. The museum department in connection contains a large number of objects of interest to the public. The Society has issued a number of valuable books relating to Minnesota history. The State of Upham, to whom we are indebted for information, has associates with him who are as zealous in gathering and preserv-

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Licenses are required of auctioneers, owners of automobiles and motor cycles, and retail liquor dealers are required to pay advance \$1,000 in cities and \$500 in towns.

Lien.—Any one who, as contractor, subcontractor or laborer, performs any work, or furnishes any materials, in pursuance of, or in conformity with, any agreement or contract with the owner, lessee, agent or one in possession of the property, toward the erection, altering, improving, or repairing of any building, shall have a lien for the value of such labor or materials on the building and on the land which it stands to the extent of the right, title and interest of the owner, lessee or person in possession at the time of the claimant's filing his notice with the clerk of the county court. This is called a mechanic's lien. Suit must be instituted within one year. Persons who care for personal property have a lien on the goods or animals for services rendered. Employees in any business have a lien, not over \$200 for wages earned during a period not exceeding six months. Workmen engaged in lumber camps have a lien for their labor against employer by filing claims with the surveyor general of logs and lumber of the district within 30 days.

Limitation of Actions.—For the recovery of lands or for foreclosure of mortgages on lands 15 years. On contracts, other than judgments 6 years. Against officials for failure to do duty 2 years. For slander, libel, assault, false imprisonment or other tort resulting in personal injury 2 years. Claims against estates 5 years. Part payment of a debt revives and extends the period of limitation.

Live Plants. as flax, hemp, etc., come to the highest perfection in the cooler climates, and of course reach that condition in Minnesota.

Live Stock Statistics.—See "Agriculture."

Longitude.—Minnesota lies between the meridians of 89 degrees, 29 minutes west of Greenwich, 5 minutes west of Greenwich. The meridian of St. Paul is 93 degrees 5 minutes, and is that of Mankato, City of Ark.; Lake Charles, La.; and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Lumber Districts.—The state is divided into seven lumber and logging districts, each district having a surveyor general, who receives the Headquarters for these districts are: Stillwater, Minneapolis (with deputy at St. Cloud), Red Wing, Wabasha, Winona, Duluth, and Crookston.

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Manufacturing.—According to the census of 1900 there were over 13,000 establishments in which manufacturing of one kind or other was carried on. In all, over 235 different articles were produced, of which 127 were represented by more than one concern. This shows a very wide and gradual growth up alongside the raw material of which there is such abundance in Minnesota. The existence of splendid forests of merchantable timber in close association with water-power has built up a large lumbering business, and wood-working factories are well scattered over the state. The state producing large quantities of grain, has simulated the making of flour on an extensive scale, the state having the largest mills in the world at Minneapolis, run by power furnished by the Falls of St. Anthony, the yearly output of that city alone exceeding 25,000,000 barrels. The output of the state is estimated at 35,000,000 barrels. The saw mills of Minnesota are also among the largest in the country and the annual output runs into hundreds of millions of feet. The combined output of the Twin Cities taking third rank among the great shippers of lumber in the world is also the center of the largest linseed oil and oil cake industry in the world. From the same sources exist in boundless quantities. Water powers are plentiful. What all are put to work combined with abundant raw material in timber, iron, stone, clay, etc., on one side and restless human energy on the other who can foretell the wonderful industrial development? On one power alone in the state are located the largest flouring mills in the world. The statistics of 1900, the latest reliable data, are as follows:

Number of establishments.....	13,021
Capital.....	\$167,342,213
Number of employees.....	77,890
Wages paid.....	\$25,517,596
Value of products.....	\$263,676,586
Per cent distribution of wage earners:	
Males, over 16 years.....	56.6
Females, over 16 years.....	12.4
Children, under 16 years.....	1.0
Leading industries.....	
1; lumber; 2; dairy products; 3; meat packing; 4; car repairs; 5; foundry and machine shop products; 6; printing and trade; 7; brewing; 8; shoes; 9; linseed oil; 10.	
Total horse power used in manufactures.....	191,201
Per cent of increase in ten years.....	110
Horse power produced from water.....	26,963
Gross value of manufactured products.....	\$262,655,881
Rank among the states.....	13
Per cent value of manufactured products.....	\$150

Markets.—Minnesota enjoys within its limits large primary and distributing markets. From the Twin Cities are controlled over 2,000 grain elevators in various Northwestern cities, towns and villages. The capacity of the elevator system is not equalled in any country in the world. The stock yards of South St. Paul sent an outlay of over \$2,000,000, and live stock from six or eight states center there every year, prices being fixed at Chicago or Kansas City, with freight

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Leading industries, by value of output:	
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Per capita value manufactured products.....	\$150

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aved. Nothing produced on the farm but finds a local market. No state has better shipping facilities. From Duluth the East is reached by water as quickly as from Chicago and Duluth is only exceeded in the West as a coal distributor by Chicago. From St. Paul the Mississippi gives an outlet to the sea. There are no rail transportation is also unequalled. Lines run to all points of the compass. There are eight lines to Chicago. Three transcontinental lines have headquarters in the Twin Cities, and direct access is had to the Pacific lines. The ports on the Pacific are nearer Minnesota trade centers than any other great centers of the country, and these ports are thousands of miles nearer Japan and China than London, Liverpool, Havre or Hamburg. What does the Orient need is what Minnesota produces—wheat for food, and lumber and iron for buildings and railroads. Minnesota stands midway of the continent and can exploit trans-Pacific trade as easily as our products the Orient sends to St. Paul and Minneapolis its silks and tea to be distributed to the Central West and South. And this state is along the gateway to Alaska.

Married Women have the same right to make contracts and be sued, own and sell property, as if unmarried. There are exceptions wherein the husband must join. Husband and wife cannot make contracts with each other nor make the other agent or attorney in real estate matters. The husband is liable for the debts of the wife for necessities, but the wife is liable for debts of the husband unless by contract. Dower as such no longer exists in this state, the widow inheriting, subject to the payment of its just proportion of the indebtedness of her husband not paid from the personal property, one-third in fee simple of all lands of which the husband may at any time during coverage have been seized, and to the conveyance of which she has not assented in writing.

Marriages—The age for males must be 18 or over, and for females 16 or over. Licenses must be had. Marriage prohibited between persons nearer than first cousins; bigamous marriages; of women under 48 or man of any age, except to a woman over 45, who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded, or insane. Voidable marriages are those where the parties do not understand; induced by fraud when parties do not live together afterwards. Criminal marriages are those prohibited within six months after divorce; by force, menace, or duress.

Measures—See "Weights and Measures." Melons, of all staple varieties, instead of throwing growth into the water come late in the season, but are rich in saccharine and possess aromatic flavor. Pumpkins and squashes, which in hot climates run too much to vine, grow here to good size and of excellent quality.

Milk—See "Patriotism." Milk Standard—See "Labels." Minneapolis—See "Twin Cities."

Mineral Resources—While not included among the gold, silver and copper producing states yet it has credit at mints and mills with all three to limited extent. Large deposits of these metals, but undeveloped, are known. In iron ore the

state leads the Union. The state is also specially favored in its variety and abundance of superior building stones. Among others the pink limestone of Kasota, the cream limestone of Red Wing and the white stone of Rochester, the bluish sandstone of Kasson, the brown stone of Sandstone, the gray, red and white granite of St. Cloud, the red Jasper (quartzite) of Laverne, equal when polished, to Mexican onyx—and the blood red stone of Pipestone, famous in the opening scene of Longfellow's "Hiawatha"—and the only place in the world where it is found. Mankato is noted for the manufacture of cement, tiling and fire brick. Tiling slate is found in the north. Brick and fire clay are quite universal. Mineral paint is found in several localities, also potter's clay and glass sand.

Morals—No state in the Union enjoys a more deserved reputation for good order, intelligence and morality in its highest and purest sense than Minnesota. There is a state home and school for abandoned children and orphanages are found in all of the principal cities.

Name of State—The word Minnesota comes from the Dakota or Sioux language, "Minni," signifying "water," and "Sotah" meaning "clouds." There are explanations of the sky on certain days, appearance of the sun, or the name, neither white nor blue, but muddy or turbid. The name was originally applied to St. Peter's river, now called the Minnesota, "Sotah" in this case meaning "muddy or turbid."

Nativity of People—See "Population."

Newspapers—There are about 800 publications, the state ranking 13th in this respect, while 19th in population, certainly an evidence of the intellectual character of the people. Eight foreign languages are represented by one or more papers.

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Nurses—A good many flourishing nurseries are found in various parts of the state, in which can be found all the fruit, shade and ornamental trees common to the north temperate zone.

Oaths—Authority to administer oaths is conferred on judges, court clerks and other officials. Where a person has religious scruples in regard to taking an oath an affirmation or solemn declaration may be substituted the words "So help me God" being omitted, and "under the pains and penalties of perjury" substituted. A witness believing in a religion other than the Christian religion shall be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion if there are any such ceremonies.

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In all varieties of eating, from service in the millionaire's magnificent menu to the spinner's simple supper. It makes music for mechanics, tissue for teachers, and bone, blood, brain and brawn for babies.

Onions are prolific in yield and a failure is a rare event. All the staple kinds are produced and when properly cultivated the yield runs from 200 to 500 bushels an acre.

Opportunities—Minnesota is a state of great opportunities, no state in years ago when a tide of immigration poured into the Northwest from the crowded East. With brain and muscle the newcomers of those days have added the pioneers in erecting a commonwealth which still offers splendid advantages to settlers. An energetic man, willing to turn his hand to most anything to make a living while he is getting a start, can earn and save money. But to men with capital, whether it be little or much, Minnesota offers opportunities unequalled elsewhere. Are you a land seeker? Then come and look over the land of unfailing crops and of climate where man may comfortably work out doors more days in the year than anywhere else on the continent. The orchardist, the market gardener, the dairyman, the man of mixed farming ideas, may well sell all he has and move westward. Are you a capitalist or manufacturer, be sure and come.

Patriotism—Civil war history of Minnesota is carefully and exhaustively detailed in two large volumes, prepared and printed by authority of the state, exhaustive of a number of excellent histories and reminiscences by eminent citizens. The reports of the adjutant general are also replete with information.

Troops in civil war	24,920
Total deaths	2,584
Per cent killed	3.4
Per cent other deaths	13.9
Per cent of military population in	60.7

The 1st Minnesota took part in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., losing 12 killed and 75 wounded. This regiment was one of 23 regiments of the entire army with a percentage of killed reaching 15 per cent.

The greatest regiment loss in any battle occurred in the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg, on the afternoon of July 1, 1863. Eight companies, 285 men, entered and 215 were killed or wounded, the percentage of loss being the largest recorded in any battle.

Troops in Spanish-Philippine war	5,151
Deaths from all causes	80
Amount received in 1904	\$2,316,558
Organized militia, officers	333
Organized militia, men	1,789
Males of militia age (18 to 45)	39,774

Park Systems—The cities have splendid parks and boulevard systems, which are well supported, and in extent and beauty of conception and maintenance rival the parks of many of the larger but older and richer cities of the East. The residential portions of our cities and towns are often tastefully laid out, and our citizens take much pride in their beautiful lawns, lined with comely planted homes, before which are well made lawns and boulevards.

devoted to public parks in St. Paul is 1400 acres, in Minneapolis 1,700 acres.

and in Duluth 500 acres. There is no way of estimating the value of such work, as its uplifting influence is priceless.

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Physical—The state is an undulating plain, the south two-thirds being rolling prairies, of black loess, interspersed with forest-skirted rivers and lakes, while the north third is heavily timbered with hardwood and white pine trees, which have given the state a high rank in lumbering. There are no mountains, but in the northeast are several high ridges or hills containing immense deposits of iron ore and other minerals. See "Surface."

Plants—Prof. Winchell in his work issued in 1884 enumerates 1,650 plants in Minnesota, one-twelfth of which consists of introduced species, belong to 557 genera, and representing 118 families or orders. Since then, Conway MacMillan, professor of botany in the university, added to the list by virtue of further research, estimates we have 1,750 seed-producing plants. Seventy-five species and varieties of fern, club mosses and allied ferns, 700 mosses, 1,500 lichens, 550 algae, 550 lichens. The work of collection is by no means finished. There are many more species of rarest and new species waiting discovery "in neglected nooks, in marsh, in dense woods, on ravine cliffs and hills, in streams and lakes." Prof. MacMillan's work on the "Flora of Minnesota," is one of the most exhaustive and comprehensive ever issued in any state.

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1865.	W. R. Marshall, R.....	17,319
1866.	H. M. Rice, D.....	13,842
1867.	W. R. Marshall, R.....	24,874
1868.	C. E. Flindrud, D.....	27,643
1869.	Horace Austin, R.....	25,407
1870.	George L. Otis, D.....	17,864
1871.	Daniel Cobb, Ind.....	36,246
1872.	Horace Austin, R.....	16,950
1873.	Winthrop Young, D.....	30,376
1874.	Samuel Mayall, Ind.....	34,848
1875.	C. K. Davis, R.....	40,741
1876.	A. Barton, D.....	36,246
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Amount received in 1897	16,728
Pensioners, U. S. army, in state	32,316,598
Amount received in 1897	133
Organized militia, officers	1,789
Organized militia, men (18 to 40)	399,734
Males of militia age (18 to 40)	399,734

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C. E. Flindrau, D.	29,602
1868.	
Horace Austin, R.	27,348
George L. Otis, D.	25,401
1869.	
Samuel Mayall, Ind.	1,764
1871.	
Horace Austin, R.	43,650
Winthrop Young, Ind.	846
1873.	
C. K. Davis, R.	40,741
Barton, D.	35,245
Samuel Mayall, Ind.	1,036

J. S. Pillsbury, R.	1875.	47,073
D. L. Buell, D.	1875.	35,275
R. F. Humiston, Ind.	1869	1,669
J. S. Pillsbury, R.	1877.	57,071
W. L. Banning, D.	1877.	39,147
Wm. Meigher, R.	1878.	5,296
J. S. Pillsbury, R.	1878.	57,524
Edmund Rice, D.	1878.	41,527
L. P. Hubbard, R.	1881.	55,025
R. W. Johnson, D.	1881.	37,168
L. F. Hubbard, R.	1883.	72,462
A. Biermann, D.	1883.	58,251
A. A. Ghes, R.	1886.	107,064
A. A. Ames, D.	1886.	104,454
James E. Child, Pro.	1888.	9,930
W. R. Merriam, R.	1888.	134,355
Eugene M. Wilson, D.	1888.	110,251
Hugh Harrison, Pro.	1890.	17,926
W. R. Merriam, R.	1890.	88,111
Thomas Wilson, R.	1890.	85,344
S. M. Owen, Alliance.	1890.	68,613
Jas. P. Pinkham, Pro.	1892.	8,424
Knute Nelson, R.	1892.	109,220
Daniel W. Lawton, Pro.	1892.	34,900
Ignatius Donnelly, Pro.	1892.	39,862
William J. Dean, Pro.	1892.	12,239
Knute Nelson, R.	1892.	147,943
George L. Becker, D.	1892.	53,534
Sidney M. Owen, Pro.	1892.	87,890
Hans S. Hilleboe, Pro.	1892.	6,832
David M. Clough, R.	1892.	165,806
John Lind, Dem-Peo.	1892.	162,254
Wm. J. Dean, Pro.	1892.	5,154
A. Ames, Ind.	1892.	2,890
W. B. Hammond, Soc.	1892.	1,125
John Lind, Dem-Peo.	1892.	131,980
William H. Hustis, R.	1892.	111,798
Geo. W. Higgins, Pro.	1892.	6,299
W. B. Hammond, Soc.	1892.	1,685
L. C. Long, Midroad P.	1892.	1,902
Samuel R. Van Sant, R.	1892.	152,905
John Lind, Dem-Peo.	1892.	150,551
Bert B. Haugen, Pro.	1892.	5,430
S. M. Fairchild, Midroad-Pop.	1892.	7,623
Thos. H. Lucas, Soc-Dem.	1892.	3,646
Edward Kriz, Soc-Labor.	1892.	886
Samuel R. Van Sant, R.	1892.	155,849
Leonard A. Rosing, D.	1892.	99,362
Thomas J. Meigher, R.	1892.	9,821
Chas. Scanlon, Pro.	1892.	6,735
Jay E. Nash, Soc.	1892.	2,521
Thomas Van Leusen, Soc-Lab.	1892.	2,570
John A. Johnson, D.	1894.	147,925
R. C. Dunn, R.	1894.	140,130
C. W. Dorsett, Pro.	1894.	7,577
J. E. Nash, Pub.-Own.	1894.	7,519
A. W. Anderson, Soc-Lab.	1894.	2,293

The following table gives the vote of the state for presidential tickets since statehood, the name of candidates for vice-president appearing in parentheses followed by the initial of party, with vote given each ticket:

Abraham Lincoln (Hannibal Hamlin) R.	1860.	22,069
Stephen A. Douglas (H. V. Johnson) D.	1860.	11,920

J. C. Breckenridge (Joseph Lane) U. D.	1864.	748
Abraham Lincoln (Andrew Johnson) R.	1864.	25,055
Geo. B. McClellan (G. H. Pendleton) D.	1868.	17,367
U. S. Grant (Schuyler Colfax) R.	1872.	43,722
Horatio Seymour (F. B. Blair, Jr.) D.	1872.	28,096
U. S. Grant (Henry Wilson) R.	1876.	55,708
Horace Greeley (B. Gratz Brown) D.	1876.	35,211
R. B. Hayes (Wm. A. Wheeler) R.	1880.	72,955
S. J. Tilden (T. A. Hendricks) D.	1880.	43,587
Peter Cooper (S. F. Carey) G.	1880.	2,389
James A. Garfield (C. A. Arthur) R.	1884.	93,902
W. S. Hancock (W. H. English) D.	1884.	53,315
J. B. Weaver (B. J. Chambers) G.	1884.	3,267
Grover Cleveland (T. A. Hendricks) D.	1888.	70,965
James G. Blaine (J. A. Logan) R.	1888.	111,685
J. P. St. John (Wm. Daniel) P.	1888.	4,684
B. F. Butler (A. M. West) G.	1888.	5,853
Benj. Harrison (L. P. Morton) R.	1892.	142,492
Grover Cleveland (G. Thurman) D.	1892.	104,385
C. B. Fisk (J. A. Brooks) P.	1892.	15,311
Grover Cleveland (A. F. Stevenson) D.	1896.	100,920
Benj. Harrison (William Field) R.	1896.	122,872
J. B. Weaver (J. G. Field) Pro.	1896.	29,213
John Bidwell (J. R. Cranfill) P.	1896.	14,182
J. B. Weaver (fusion vote)	1896.	107,077
William McKinley (G. A. Hobart) R.	1896.	193,500
Wm. J. Bryan (A. Sewell) D-Peo.	1896.	130,725
Joshua Levering (H. Johnson) P.	1896.	4,338
J. M. Palmer (S. B. Buckner) G.	1896.	2,222
D. H. Machett (M. McGuire) S. D.	1896.	954
William McKinley (Theo. Roosevelt) R.	1900.	190,461
Wm. J. Bryan (A. C. Stevenson) D.	1900.	112,901
J. G. Woolley (H. B. Metcalf) P.	1900.	8,558
E. V. Debs (G. Harriman) S. D.	1900.	3,065
Theo. Roosevelt (Chas. W. Fairbanks) R.	1904.	216,651
Alton B. Parker (H. C. Davis) D.	1904.	55,187
Thos. E. Watson (Thos. H. Hibbs) P.	1904.	2,103
Silas C. Swallow (G. W. Carroll) Pro.	1904.	6,263
Eugene V. Debs (Benj. Hanford) D.	1904.	11,692
Chas. H. Corregan (Wm. C. Cox) Soc-Lab.	1904.	944

Population—The first federal census was taken in 1850. The following table tells the story of growth from 1850 to 1900.

Year.	Rank.	Density.	Pop.	Increase.
1890	..19	22.11	1,751,384	34.5
1880	..18	18.41	1,205,326	45.7
1870	..26	9.86	780,773	77.6
1860	..28	5.55	439,706	155.8
1850	..30	2.17	172,022	2,700.7
1850	..33	.04	6,077	.....

Sex and nativity in 1900:

Males	925,490
Females	818,904
Excess of males	116,586
Sex percentages: Males, 52.2; females, 47.8	
Whites	1,737,036
Negroes	51
Chinese	166
Negroes to each 100,000 whites	235
Population to square mile	22.1
(In United States, 25.5.)	
Literates	52,946
Persons over 10 unable to speak English	71,638
Births in 1900	45,008
Rate per 1,000	28.7
Deaths in 1900	17,006
Rate per 1,000	9.7
Percentage of urban population	81.0
Jewish population (estimated)	10,000
Males of voting age: White, 602,384; native, 248,768; foreign, 261,026; colored, 4,419; aggregate, 506,794; average number of persons to each voter, 3.5. Illiterate males of voting age: Native born, 4,076; foreign born, 15,780	

Residents of Minnesota born in:

Austria	8,872
Ireland	22,428
Bohemia	11,147
Norway	104,895
Canada	47,136
Sweden	11,685
Denmark	16,299
Russia	11,476
12,022	Sweden
10,721	Finland
12,810	Germany
11,007	Switzerland
3,258	Holland
1,717	Wales
1,288	Other

Residents of Minnesota born in:

Wisconsin	81,292
Indiana	10,761
New York	44,342
Maine	10,554
Iowa	42,096
North Dakota	9,957
Illinois	35,612
South Dakota	7,264
Michigan	19,389
Massachusetts	7,240
Ohio	18,971
Vermont	5,275
Pennsylvania	16,492
Missouri	5,200

Per cent of native born population

Per cent of foreign born population 28.9

Families, number in state 342,658

Average size of family in 1890, 5.2; in 1900, 5.1.

Dwellings, number in state 317,027

Persons, average to each dwelling 5.5

Homes of private families 337,254

Owned, 208,189; hired, 118,034; unknown, 11,061.

Conjugal condition of people:

Males, single 604,027

Males, married 25,331

Males, widowed 25,331

Males, divorced 1,685

Males, unknown 475,139

Females, single 297,027

Females, married 25,331

Females, widowed 25,331

Females, divorced 1,937

Females, unknown 511

Minnesota's percentage of divorced persons was four-tenths of 1 per cent.

Persons (census of 1900) engaged in agricultural pursuits 258,944

Domestic and personal (19.3 per cent) 124,904

Trade and transportation (7.6 per cent) 112,918

Manufactures, etc. (15.4 per cent) 118,992

Professional service (4.2 per cent) 30,216

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and Duluth, and thousands of bushels are shipped every year to Southern and Eastern markets for seed.

Postal Advantages.—Every part of the state enjoys excellent postal facilities. Daily mails reach nearly all railway stations, and many localities where the point is remote that does not get mail from once to three and four times a week. The state had 1,667 post offices in 1900, and the average receipts were largely in excess of the general average of the whole country. The state, while 19th in population, was 14th in the total amount of money orders issued. Every post office in the state earned from 40 to 60 per cent.

Poultry.—Besides a strong State Poultry Association, there are various district and county associations, and the industry of producing eggs and poultry for market is one that runs into millions of dollars. J. K. Feich, a well known poultry judge, who has been at several state exhibitions, says "all the conditions in Minnesota conduce to a marvelously quick growth of poultry stock, and all know that quick growth is always accompanied with excellence of flesh and brilliancy of color. I have only to say that New England and Canada, which have some of the best poultry adjunct in the way of help to poultry culture have in Minnesota a formidable competitor in the race of producing superior chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks." The industry supports one of the best poultry papers in the country, the Herald of St. Paul.

Precious Stones.—Of the 30 or more varieties of stones used for ornamental purposes, Minnesota has its share, Agates, moss and striped, susceptible of the polish are abundant along Lake Superior, and Jasper, which takes a fine finish, is found in different sections. Pearls are found in fresh water clams.

Products.—It is really wonderful what can be raised in Minnesota and the uses to which products can be put:

1—From our wheat we can make flour, the best in the world, and the flour will make bread, crackers, macaroni, etc.

2—From our oats we can make the best kind of catmeal.

3—From our barley we can make splendid pearl barley.

4—From our corn we can make starch, hominy and meal.

5—From our beets we can make sugar and syrup.

6—From potatoes we can make starch.

7—From our flax fibre we can make linen, bagging, and binding twine, and from the seed make oil and cake.

8—From our hemp we can make cordage.

9—From our cows we can make butter and cheese, and beef and hides, and the hides can be made into boots and shoes.

10—From our sheep we can get wool and mutton, and the wool can be spun, woven and made into clothing.

11—From our hens we can gather eggs, from our geese we get feathers, and our turkeys make fine roasts.

12—From our fields we can get peas, beans, and various food staple Minnesota takes high rank. As a rule our potatoes are of good flavor, always mealy and sound throughout at a dent. There are starch factories in towns in the best known potato section, between St. Paul

14—From our gardens we can gather celery, asparagus and many kinds of salad and edible plants and food plants.

Railways—The movement for railways began in Minnesota in 1853 and up to 1857 the territorial legislature chartered 35 different companies, none of which built a mile of track. From 1857 to 1862, when the first track was built, the St. Paul & Pacific, 46 other lines were authorized. So intense was the demand for railroad facilities, that any enterprise bearing the name railroad was eagerly taken up and exploitation was easy. Large sums were invested, townships and cities, townships and counties gave bonuses aggregating \$1,751,500 to aid construction, and created large debts under which they struggled for years. Congress granted lands amounting ultimately to 17,621,952 acres to different lines, and the state loaned its credit to the extent of \$5,000,000, and granted 3,062,141 acres of swamp land to aid construction. Some grants were not earned and for various causes the total amount of land received by the railroads aggregate about 15,000,000 acres.

In December, 1871, there were 1,550 miles of railroad in Minnesota, and in December, 1904, there were 7,467 miles as follows:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	23.61
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,202.42
Chicago & North Western	650.39
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	236.05
Chicago Great Western	117.63
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	434.97
Canadian Northern	43.70
Dubuque & Sioux City	29.39
Duluth & Iron Range	210.83
Duluth & Minnesota Northern	74.00
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	169.56
Duluth, Mesabe & Northern	27.70
Duluth, Virginia & Rainy Lake	1,845.65
Great Northern	75.20
Minnesota & International	164.76
Minneapolis & St. Louis	378.61
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	314.34
Northern Pacific	1,002.20
Red Lake Transfer	12.50
Willmar & Sioux Falls	133.91
Wis., M. & P. Ry.	145.63
Wisconsin Central	25.32
Mason City & Fort Dodge	27.33

Total 7,467.21
This does not include 39 miles of terminal and transfer lines and 43 miles of logging road.

These lines paid to state, in taxes for 1903, \$1,971,729, and as the cost of state government was about \$3,250,000, it left but a little over \$1,278,000 to be raised that year by general taxation on other property.

The total amount of bonds and stock of the railroad companies operating in Minnesota, as reported by them for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$2,184,549,685, of which Minnesota's proportion, estimated on a mileage basis, is \$453,611,135, or an average of \$46.016 per mile. The total gross earnings of all railroads from operation in this state for 1904 was \$63,257,702.85, divided as follows:

Freight	\$47,497,195.87
Passengers	14,136,525.44
Miscellaneous sources	1,713,981.54
Operating expenses	\$3,181,742.00

During the year 1904 169 persons were killed and 1,604 injured in one way or other.

To do the business of the state the roads employed in 1904 nearly 25,000 men, who received \$22,000,000 in wages. Seven express companies are operated on different lines, and 35 outside freight lines are assessed. The first white men came to Minnesota in birch bark canoes and sail boats. Internal trade began with the Red River carts, made of wood and raw hide, and little steamboats on the rivers and lakes. In 1854 the Northwestern Express Company was established, and as late as 1905, three years after the opening of the first railway, the company had over 200 men and 700 horses employed on various stage lines.

As fine trains as any in the world are now operated on the railway lines of Minnesota. The following series of pictures graphically illustrates the chief varieties of transportation practiced in Minnesota in the fifty or more years since Minnesota has had an existence:



Indian Pony Drag.



Dog Sled.



Red River Carts.



Prairie Schooner.



Stage Coach.



Railway Train.

Rainfall—Signal Office reports at Duluth show 31 inches as the annual average of rain and melted snow. At St. Paul 27½ inches; at St. Vincent 16½ inches.

Raspberries are easily grown. The most popular kinds are: Red varieties—Turner, Marlborough, Cuthbert, Loudon. Black and purple varieties—Ohio, Palmer, Nemaha, Gregg, Older, Columbian, Kansas.

Real Estate Taxes—See "Taxation."

Religion—Every community has its religious organization. Public school houses can be rented for church purposes. See "Churches."

Reputation—The state in 1858 amended the constitution to allow the Legislature to loan the credit of the state to aid in building railroads. \$5,000,000 in bonds were authorized, of which \$2,750,000 were delivered to the following roads: Minnesota & Pacific R. R. Co. (63 miles), \$600,000; Minnesota & Cedar Valley (63 miles), \$500,000; Transiit Railroad Co. (50 miles), \$500,000; Southern Minnesota R. R. Co. (58 miles), \$575,000. No work was performed beyond grading, but the bonds were sold, at a large discount, the companies defaulted in interest, and the owners demanded payment of the state, which was refused. After a number of years concessions were made and the state provided for payment of the debt, for which the state had no benefit.

Resorts—In the Lake Park region, the Itasca State Park, and the Inter State Park, and elsewhere in the state nature has bestowed beauty and variety without stint. West and northwest of the Twin Cities for more than 200 miles, spreading out like an open fan, there is a constant intermingling of lakes, forests and prairies. The fisherman need not be far away from daily malls and yet be in the woods primeval. There is rowing, sailing, and swimming for those who delight in that form of sport. The forest region of Northern Minnesota has been well named the Sportman's Paradise.

Reservoirs—The U. S. government has constructed, and is now maintaining, a system of five large reservoirs for im-

pounding the waters about the sources of the Mississippi. These constitute a unique and important feature of the economics of this stream. Their purpose is to maintain a more equable flow of waters. Holding back the surplus of heavy rains and melting snows, they minimize the danger of overflow and destruction. Navigation during the dry season is aided by a partial opening of the gates, and maintaining fairly even discharges. A more constant power than the natural flow would afford. The many centers of manufacturing activity developed upon a waterway so developed are bound to be developed between Fort Snelling (St. Paul) and Lake Itasca and the ever growing transportation interests receive great benefit from this wise policy.

Rice—As good as some of the cultivated varieties of the South grows wild in the northern part of the state, food for birds, but no attempt has been made to cultivate it for domestic use.

Rivers—From the central plateau of Minnesota the Mississippi begins its course to the Gulf, the Red River of the North starts for Hudson Bay, and the uppermost of the Great Lakes turns its crystal tides toward the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the misty North Atlantic. The watersheds of these three of the noblest river-systems in the world converge in the state in every direction, their long broken ridges rising from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea. There are 22 miles of navigable waters in the state, on which ply over 100 vessels, aside from the lake and river steamers enrolled at outside ports.

Roads—No part of the Union is better favored in the matter of good all year round roads. Besides the favorable character of the soil and climate for natural good roads, Minnesota has excellent material at hand for making artificial hard road surfaces. There are large deposits of sand and gravel distributed throughout the state, which, properly combined with other soil, make a surface in some respects preferable to macadam, and much less expensive. There is also an abundance of stone, suitable for macadamizing roads, which is now crushed and shipped hundreds of miles out of the state. Roads are under control of county and township officers. The law of roads is very comprehensive. Drivers in meeting vehicles should turn to the right, but in passing vehicles ahead drivers should turn to the left.

Salad Plants—Cabbage, lettuce, celery, endive, spinach, etc.—plants whose leaves only are eaten—are more tender here than in the warmer parts of the country, their growth is slower and there is a better chance for the distribution of juices and the development of the fibrous part in the hot Southern sun where growth is forced, and the fibre becomes tough and woody.

Sanitariums—To the invalid in search of health, and the tourist in search of pleasure, the timbered and lake gemmed north offers great advantages. The state has already provided means to build a sanitarium for consumptives in the northern part of the state.

Scenery—Go where you may in Minnesota there will rise before you a vision of unsurpassed landscape beauty. On all sides you will see the upland beauty of the Almighty, fruitful valleys, flowery prairies and wooded hills, gemmed with bright waters in ever living lakes and

streams. Look as you may the picture is a scene of loveliness, set in one of the greatest galleries of views to be found in this country. There are no mountains, rocky and white with snow, but rolling hills, green with trees and shrubbery, intermingled with flowers. Lofly bluffs rise along the rivers, leading right into fields and meadows, and there is no waste land and desert. Numberless islands part Mississippi waters, some large enough for cultivation, and others mere bouquets of trees and shrubbery. It is one of the fairest scenes in America, and delights the eyes of thousands of tourists every summer. Everywhere the view is picturesque and restful.

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Seeds—Northern grown seeds are taking the lead and nearly every large Eastern seed house has farms in Minnesota. The wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and other grains, and seeds owe their superior nutritious and quality to a law which governs the whole procession of food plants—that they attain highest perfection in all their qualities near the northernmost limits of their growth—a law to which the bright summer sun and pure dry atmosphere of this inland state lends additional force.

Sheep—Prof. Thomas Shaw, one of the best authorities in America, says: "The natural conditions for sheep husbandry in Minnesota are of the best. And this statement will be found true whether it is applied to the aspect of the soil and physical conditions of the same, or to the variety of the grasses; to the capabilities of the soil for food production; to the abundance and purity of the waters, or to the healthful character of the climate."

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of the vessels now in use on the lakes is 1,500,000 tons out of a total of 5,000,000 tons for the whole country—oceans, gulfs and rivers. There are nearly 5,000 vessels of all classes in use on the lakes. Duluth is as near the East as Chicago is, and Duluth is much nearer Pacific tides by rail. The connection passing through the Suez canal, the entire business of which is only equal to that of the port of Duluth. This is destined to give Minnesota commercial leadership among the inland states. Four, or half, of the transcontinental railways enter the state, three of them having their quarters here. Companies having nearly one-third of the entire mileage of the Union have lines in Minnesota. Across the state speed the mails and traffic of Alaska and Orient, the shortest route between the markets of Europe and Asia being this way. With the sinews of steel this youthful giant of the north is clenching firm hold on vast land transportation routes.

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Soil—Everywhere the combinations of organic remains with varying bases give the soil an abundant supply of phosphates and other fertilizing properties. In appearance Minnesota soil is a grayish brown color, being darkest in the valleys. It is exceedingly friable, seldom if ever caking, under any circumstances, and so easily cultivated that a hoe is scarcely needed in corn fields or sods. If plowing is attended to in proper time. The waxy fatness of our soil yields the most abundant and nutritious vegetation. Its great depth practically enables the farmer to double his acres from time to time by plowing deeper.

Spring begins promptly with moderate heat, and the grass is green and the trees in foliage before one is aware of the season gets about three-thirds of the rainfall.

State Boards—These include boards to arbitrate strikes, to control state institutions, to examine attorneys, barbers, dentists, electricians, osteopaths, horse-shoers, plumbers, physicians, pharmacists, veterinarians, etc. There are also boards of pardon, of health and vital statistics, and of equalization.

State Capitols—The first territorial leg-

islature met Sept. 3, 1858, in a log tavern, known as the Central House, on the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets. The second met Jan. 2, 1861, in a brick building on the corner of Washington and Third streets. Pending the erection of a capitol building the legislature met two sessions in different buildings on Third street. In 1864 the new capitol, a T-shaped structure, was occupied. On March 1, 1881, while the legislature was in session, the dome was discovered to be on fire and the building was destroyed. The city market house was temporarily occupied until a new building could be erected. In 1883 it was ready for use at a cost of \$1,000,000. It is in the form of a Greek cross, three stories high and basement, with dome 200 feet high. In 1893 it was decided to put up a more commodious structure. The corner stone was laid July 27, 1898, in which ceremonies many distinguished people took part. The building is faced with marble, 135 feet long, 283 feet wide in center, 69 feet to top of terrace, and 220 feet to top of ball on dome. The total cubic contents is in excess of 5,000,000 feet. The cost was over \$4,500,000, and the money was well expended in a structure which is beautiful in beauty, both outside and inside, and worthy of a long trial. It was designed by a famous architect, Cass Gilbert of St. Paul.

State Debt is less than \$1,000,000, at 3 1/2 per cent. interest, redeemable at the rate of \$150,000 a year.

State Elections—These are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even numbered years. County elections are also held at the same time.

State Flag adopted by the legislature of 1893, has ground of white silk, reverse of blue silk, bullion border seal in center, wreathed with moccasin flowers, and bears various dates: settlement, organization, etc.

State Flower was selected from among the hundreds which bloom on our prairies and in our woodlands. It belongs to the order known as the cypripedium, of which six species grow in Minnesota. The term is from the Greek and means the "Shoe of Venus," but its common name is "Lady's Slipper." "Moccasin Flower" and "Indian Shoe," owing to the somewhat shoe-like form of its most conspicuous petal. It blooms from May to July, and the six kinds known to the eye are red, yellow, white, pink, rose, pink, and purple in varying tints.

State Institutions—Minnesota has set an example to the world in providing for the intellectual, moral, practical and industrial instruction and care for the development of the dependent state school at fortunate classes. In the state school at Owatonna children are preserved from the dangers of idleness, and taught the habits and reform schools, and educated to good citizenship. The Training School at Red Wing is supplementary to the Reformatory at St. Cloud, in both of which young beginners in crime are put on the path to usefulness. The prison at Stillwater is wisely administered. There are three hospitals, the one at Fergus Falls, Rochester and St. Peter, and the latter at Ancker, for the blind and the feeble-

minded are at Faribault, and are conducted in an enlightened spirit. The Soldiers Home at Minneapolis, under the direction of the statement of Gen. Averill, former national inspector of Soldiers' Homes, "is in many respects one of the finest homes in all the states."

State Lands—These are classified under three heads, agricultural, timber and mineral, and are under the immediate care and control of the state auditor, who is also commissioner of state lands at the state capitol. State lands belong to the various trust funds, such as school, university and the different state institutions. There are about two and one-half millions acres of various kinds of state lands still for sale. They are located mainly in the northern part of the state, and in quality may average up with other lands open for entry under the United States laws, or for sale in private hands. The laws of our state provide for their sale or disposition, and full information as to these laws can be secured by addressing the state auditor at St. Paul.

State Library—This is a collection of books on law and legislation, and ranks as one of the best working libraries in the country. It is separate from the Historical Library, also one of the most complete in the Union.

State Official year begins on the first Monday of January and terms of office terminate on that day. The fiscal year for all official reports begins on August first, except the reports of the commissioner of insurance, and commissioner of statistics, which are made for the calendar year.

State Officers—The term and salary of the chief elective officers are as follows:

Officer	Time	Salary
Governor	2 years	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	2 years	\$3,000
Secretary of State	2 years	\$3,500
Auditor	4 years	\$3,000
Treasurer	2 years	\$3,500
Attorney-General	2 years	\$4,000
Supreme Court Justices	6 years	5,000
Commissioners	4 years	2,500

The governor has the appointment of a large number of subordinate officials and members of various boards. The state superintendent gets \$3,000 salary; state librarian, \$2,000; public examiner, \$1,500; dairy and food commissioner, \$1,800; labor commissioner, \$2,500; 3 members of board of control, \$3,500 each; game warden, \$2,000.

State Parks—Itasca, 19,702 acres at the source of the Mississippi; it is V. Brower, chief promoter; it is situated on the Croix, a joint park with Wisconsin, a spot abounding in waterfalls, interesting natural features. George H. Hazard, chief promoter.

State Seal bears the motto "E Pluribus Unum." French for "Star of the North" or "The North Star." The territorial seal contained the figures of an arrow pointing eastward and a white man plowing westward, with falls in the distance. The state seal reverses the direction taken by the figures.

State Values—See "Valuation."

St. Paul—See "Twin Cities." Storms—The state is subject to storms common to the northern part of the United States, but not as severe, in respect

streams. Look as you may the picture is a scene of low water. It is one of the greatest galleries of views to be found in this country. There are no mountains, rocks and white with snow, but rolling hills, green in season with trees and shrubbery, intermingled with flowers. Ledy bluffs rise along the rivers, leading right off into fields and meadows, and there is no water. The entire business of the islands part Mississippi waters, some large enough for cultivation, and others mere bouquets of trees and shrubbery. It is one of the fairest river vistas in America, and delights the eyes of thousands of tourists every summer. Everywhere the view is picturesque and restful.

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State Capitols—The first territorial leg-

islature met Sept. 3, 1849, in a log tavern, known as the Central House, on the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, at St. Paul. The second met Jan. 2, 1851, in a brick building on the corner of Washington and Third streets. Pending the erection of a capitol building the legislature met two sessions in different buildings on Third street. In 1854 the new capitol, a T-shaped structure, was occupied. On March 1, 1851, while the legislature was in session, the dome was discovered to be on fire and the building was destroyed. The city market house was temporarily occupied until a new building could be erected. In 1853 it was ready for use at a cost of \$275,000. It is in the form of a Greek cross, three stories high and basement, with dome 200 feet high. In 1893 it was decided to put up a more commodious structure. The corner stone was laid July 27, 1898, in which ceremonies many distinguished people took part. The building is faced with marble, 433 feet long, 233 feet wide in center, 69 feet to top of terrace, and 219 feet to top of hall on dome. The total cubical contents is in excess of 5,000,000 feet. The cost was over \$4,500,000, and the money was well expended, the structure being one of great beauty, and outside and inside equally worthy of a long trip to see. It was designed by a home architect, Cass Gilbert of St. Paul.

State Debt is less than \$1,000,000, at 3 1/2 per cent. interest, redeemable at the rate of \$150,000 year.

State Elections—These are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, of even numbered years. County elections are also held at the same time.

State Flag adopted by the legislature of 1893, has ground of white silk, reverse of blue silk, bullion border; seal in center, wreathed with mosses and flowers, and bears various dates: settlement, organization, etc.

State Flower was selected from among the hundreds which bloom on our prairies and in our woodlands. It belongs to a group known as the cypripedium, of which six species grow in Minnesota. The term is from the Greek and means the "Shoe of Venus," but its common name is "Lady's Slipper," owing to the flower's and "Indian shoe" owing to the somewhat shoe-like form of its most conspicuous petal. It blooms from May to July, and the six kinds known to the State are of various color, yellow, white, rose, pink, and purple in varying tints.

State Institutions—Minnesota has set an example to the world in providing homes and intellectual, moral, practical and industrial instruction and care for the development of the dependent and unfortunate classes of the state. The Ojibwa children are preserved from the debasing influences of poorhouses, and sent to reform schools, and educated to good citizenship. The Training School at Red Wing is supplementary to the reformatory at St. Cloud. In both of which young beginners in crime are put on the path of usefulness by the state. The water is wisely administered. There are three hospitals and two asylums for the insane, the former at Fergus Falls, Rochester and St. Peter, and the latter at Anoka and Ham Lake. The schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and the feeble-

minded are at Fairbairn, and are conducted in an enlightened spirit. The Soldiers Home at Minnehaha Falls, according to the statement of Gen. Averell, former national inspector of Soldiers Homes, "is in many respects one of the finest homes in all the states."

State Lands—These are classified under three heads, agricultural, timber and mineral, and are under the immediate care and control of the state auditor, who is also commissioner of state lands at the state capitol. State lands belong to the various trust funds, such as school, university and the different state institutions. There are about two and one-half millions acres of the various kinds of state lands still for sale. They are located mainly in the northern part of the state, and in quality will average up with other lands open for entry under the United States laws, or for sale in private hands. The laws of our state provide for their sale or disposition, and full information as to these laws can be secured by addressing the state auditor at St. Paul.

State Library—This is a collection of books on law and legislation, and ranks as one of the best working libraries in the country. It is separate from the Historical Library, also one of the most complete in the Union.

State Official Year begins on the first Monday of January and terms of office terminate on that day. The fiscal year for all official reports begins on August first, except the reports of the commissioner of insurance, and commissioner of statistics, which are made for the calendar year.

State Officers—The term and salary of the chief elective officers are as follows:

Office:	Time.	Salary.
Governor	.....2 years.	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	.....2 years.	3,000
Secretary of State	.....2 years.	3,500
Auditor	.....4 years.	3,500
Treasurer	.....2 years.	3,500
Attorney-General	.....2 years.	4,800
Supreme Court Justices	.....8 years.	5,000
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners	.....4 years.	3,500

The governor has the appointment of a large number of subordinate officials and members of various boards. The state superintendent gets \$10,000 salary; State Librarian, \$2,000; public examiner, \$3,500; dairy and food commissioner, \$2,500; members of board of control, \$3,500 each; game warden, \$2,000.

State Parks—Itasca, 19,702 acres at the source of the Mississippi; J. V. Brower, chief promoter; and the White Sulphur Springs, a joint park with Wisconsin, a spot abounding in wonderfully interesting natural features. George H. Hazen, chief promoter.

State Seal bears the motto "U' Lloze du Nord." French for "Star of the North." The seal of the state. The territorial seal contained the figure of an Indian riding a horse and holding a bow in his right hand and a white man plowing westward, with falls in the distance. The state seal reverses the direction of the figures.

State Values—See "Valuation."

St. Paul—See "Twin Cities."

Storms—The state is subject to storms common to the western half of the United States, but not as severe, in respect

[illegible]

Surveys—The U. S. rectangular system prevails. Land is surveyed at right angles, in townships, six miles square, each township containing 36 sections of 360 acres each. The sections in each township are numbered, beginning at the right upper corner, from 1 to 36, as shown in the following diagram:

A TOWNSHIP.

			N			
	6	5	4	3	2	1
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	18	17	16	15	14	13
W	19	20	21	22	23	24
	30	29	28	27	26	25
	31	32	33	34	35	36

In the Canadian territory north of us our system has been adopted, except that the numbering of the sections begins at the right lower corner. The following plat shows the subdivisions of a section:

A SECTION

N		
N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 320 A.		
W		
N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 A.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 A.	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 160 A.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 A.	S	

Taxes voted by incorporated cities, villages, and school districts must be certified to the county auditor on or before Oct. 1.

Townships—These may be organized by county commissioners upon the petition of 25 voters of an unorganized congressional township. In certain cases they may divide towns already organized. The name of the town can be suggested by

to thunder, as in the southern half. Minnesota lies between the two well-beaten tracks, the northern and the central, of the continental cyclones. The weathering of the continent from west to east. The winds are in consequence prevailingly westward. The surface, therefore, of its land area, where there are few local eddies or storms developed; but the procession moves steadily eastward. Its average force is not the average force of the winds can not be readily measured, but its average is not high. It is about 40 miles per hour in the average. The state lies so far to the north of the tornado tract of the Mississippi valley that tornadoes are comparatively rare. Only a few destructive ones are reported, and none of them north of the Gulf coast. The state is a good fishing ground, deserving wide mention.

Stock Yards—There is a ready market for live stock in all the towns. The Union yards at South St. Paul are the largest in the state, and Chicago prices prevail. This stock yard has over \$2,000,000 invested in improvements and all the railways reaching the Twin Cities have access. The facilities for feeding are no unequalled elsewhere in the Northwest. Last year the packing houses there slaughtered over 1,000,000 head of cattle, hogs and sheep, in which ten states have representation.

Strawberries—These grow wild in abundance. The best cultivated varieties are: Pistillate—Crescent, Warfield, Hav-
erland. Staminate—Bederwood, Capt. Jack, Wilson, Enhance, Lovett, Splendid Mary.

Sugar—The cultivation of sugar beet has a promising future. They grow from 15 to 20 tons to the acre and show a percentage of sugar as high as 18 per cent. One sugar factory is already in operation. Sugar maple trees abound, and thousands of pounds of sugar and syrup are made every spring.

Summer has a few hot days, but never sultry. Nights are always pleasant for sleeping. The wind comes mainly from the west and southwest. This season gets about four-tenths of the rainfall.

Sunday Schools—There is an active State Society and societies exist in the principal counties. Reports show over 2,000 Sunday schools, with an attendance of more than 180,000.

Surface—The state is diversified by a succession of irregular highlands and valleys, intersecting it in every direction. No means of transportation can be made without crossing mountains, has many of the characteristic features of such regions. The most extensive level tracts are the prairie lands, which may be called undulatory and diversified prairie land. While there are multitudes of small tracts of prairie, there are also very little swamp land, and even the cranberry, wild rice and hemlock marshes in the northwestern corner of the state are drained at small cost, and when so treated are found to be very fertile. The country east of the Red River is diversified, perhaps the hilliest, while west of it the surface gradually becomes more level until it reaches the Red River Valley. North of the line of a fine east and west divide between Duluth and Superior, the surface extends from Lake Superior

terior across the sources of the Mississippi to the Red River. Beyond the prairies, to the northward, a low, rolling, treeless plain separates the Mississippi and Rainy Lake valleys. High granite hills follow the Mississippi east and the Rainy Lake region are vast swamps of wild rice, cranberries and hemlocks. In a general sense, the country slopes from the north into the northern slope, or Red River and Rainy Lake region, with rich prairies and forests; from the south into the southern slope, or Mississippi Valley, occupied by rolling prairies and forests; from the east into the eastern slope, abounding in forests, and with valuable mineral resources. The Mississippi falls 1,000 feet from Lake Itasca to the Iowa line, in a gentle slope of three feet to the mile. The Rainy Lake region incline the scenery is very attractive, with groves and copses and oak-plantings. The prairie is the undulating grass-lands.

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S		

Stone—Few states are as abundantly supplied with such varieties of granite, sandstone, limestone and other forms of superior building stones and quarries are widely distributed.

Taxation. All property, real or personal, except that which is especially exempt, is subject to taxation. The following property is exempt: All public buildings, including all school houses, academies, colleges, universities, and all other buildings, and the contents and furniture therein and the grounds attached thereto necessary for the same; all property owned by, and not sold, leased or otherwise used for profit; house lots and buildings used exclusively for public purposes; all property, including the same, situated in public cemeteries; property belonging exclusively to the State of Minnesota; all county buildings held for the use of courts, jails, county offices and the grounds not exceeding 10 acres; lands and buildings used exclusively for the purpose of carrying on business, including the lands and buildings belonging to institutions of public charity, including public hospitals, and the grounds attached to the same; and not used with a view to profit, and the money and credits for the same, owned by agricultural societies, amounting to 80 acres; fire engines, appliances, public markets, houses, public grounds, town halls and water works. The following property is not exempt: All property belonging to and used for the purposes of state, district or county agriculture, horticulture, or stock raising, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota; public libraries and libraries of any other municipality; property for pecuniary profit, and real and personal property belonging to or connected with any individual to the amount of \$100 when such owner lists his personal property for taxation on May 1 of each year, and as of that value on May 1 of every even-numbered year; personal property of any individual to the amount of \$100 when such owner lists his personal property for taxation on May 1 of each year, and as of that value on May 1 of every even-numbered year.

It is the duty of each person to make and deliver to the assessor before May 1st of each year a verified statement of personal property and credits. Should he fail to do so the assessor makes out the assessment.

On the 4th Monday of June the town supervisors and village officials, and in cities unless special laws provide otherwise, certain officials meet as a Board of Review to correct assessments, and listen to complaints.

On the 1st Monday of July the assessor returns his books to the county auditor who has authority to add omissions.

On the 3rd Monday the county commissioners meet as a Board of Equalization, with authority to raise or lower values. After approval abstracts are sent to the state auditor.

On Sept. 1, the State Board of Equalization meets to equalize county assessments. State taxes are levied by the legislature.

County taxes are levied by the commissioners at their July meeting, based on an itemized statement of county expenses for the ensuing year.

Taxes voted by incorporated cities, villages, and school districts must be certified to the county auditor on or before Oct. 1.

On or before the 1st Monday in January the county auditor delivers the tax list to the county treasurer for collection.

On May 1 of the year in which taxes on real estate are levied, become a lien.

Personal property taxes become a lien from and after the tax books are received by the county treasurer. After March 1, 1911, a 10 per cent penalty attaches. On April 1 he files a delinquent list to the county clerk, who issues warrants to the sheriff, who may proceed to seize and sell enough to pay the tax. If no property is seized, the delinquent may be cited to appear in court and show why judgment should not be entered against him. No property is exempt against such judgment.

Real estate taxes not paid before June 1 have a penalty of 10 per cent attached. One-half of the taxes paid before June 1, and the other half by Nov. 1, remove the penalty. On Jan. 1, the treasurer reports all payments to the auditor. On Jan. 20 the auditor files with the clerk of the court a list of delinquent taxes. This is deemed the commencement of action. This list is reported 15 days later to the auditor, and he prints the delinquent list in the newspaper. Any person who is interested must be made by March 20. Unless answer is made judgment is entered, and on the 1st Monday in May, the land is sold. The land is sold at public sale, but can be redeemed at any time within three years by payment of delinquent taxes, penalties and interest at the rate ten per cent a month.

Telegraphing Facilities are found at the 800 or more railroad stations in the state, reaching every county. The men who were here in 1849 were so far from anywhere that it took from March 2 to 10 days for the news to reach St. Paul that President Polk had signed a bill to admit Minnesota as a territory, and it took three days to transmit the news that President Buchanan on May 11, 1858, signed a bill to admit Kansas as a territory. Now, in every county can learn the news of all the world on the day of occurrence.

Telephones—Sixty or more cities and towns of the state are provided with local telephone service, and all of them, as well as hundreds of cities in the United States are able to speak with each other.

Temperature—The signal office reports at Duluth show the mean average of January to be 10 degrees, July 68 degrees, with extreme range of 99 above to 41 below zero; St. Paul, 11 degrees mean in January, 77 in July, with extreme range of 100 above to 41 degrees below zero; at St. Vincent the extreme range is 103 above to 54 degrees below zero.

Tenants—See "Landlords and Tenants."
Torrens Land System prevails in counties having over 75,000 population.

Township Officers, include the following: Three supervisors and a clerk treasurer, assessor, two justices and two constables, each serving two years, except supervisors for three years. Compensation per diem when employed, and certain fees, but total is limited.

Townships—These may be organized by county commissioners upon the petition of 25 voters of an unorganized congressional township. In certain cases they may divide towns already organized. The name of the town can be suggested by

the petitioners. Towns, when organized, become corporations and can sue and be sued, make contracts, buy and sell land, etc. Annual meetings are held on the 24 Tuesday of March, at which time township officials are selected. The clerk must keep a record of all proceedings.

Twin Cities.—This term is commonly applied to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and should be considered in a dual character as the metropolitan center of the Northwest. Their boundaries meet, and their united population finds but seven larger municipalities in America. St. Paul is sloop, and it led in population until the roller mill process of flour making built along the Falls of St. Anthony the largest flouring mills in the world. In 1880 Minneapolis had 46,887 people to 41,473 in St. Paul, and the former is still ahead. St. Paul is beautiful in situation and surroundings. The city stands on a series of terraces overlooking the Father of Waters, and is the focus of railway systems extending to all points of the compass. The manufacturing interests are varied and extensive, while the wholesale and jobbing trade is large and widespread. The stock yards and meat packing industries are the largest in the state. The park system is one of the finest in the country, the public buildings are imposing, the state capitol being a marble structure and one of the finest in the Union, while the city hall is a massive stone edifice. There are many attractive business blocks and office buildings. The water supply is the purest and the death rate the lowest in the land. Minneapolis is distinguished for its flour and lumber manufacturing interests. The general location is level, the streets are wide and laid out with system. The city hall is one of the largest and most costly in the country, and there are many spacious business and office blocks, while the residence districts are beautiful with parks, boulevarded streets, and handsome homes. The great State University, one of the most important in the Union, is here, and excellent public schools. A street car system, covering over 250 miles of track, connects the two cities. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways have tracks between the two cities. St. Paul was incorporated as a town in 1849, and as a city in 1854. Minneapolis was incorporated as a town in 1856, and as a city in 1867; in 1872 the city of St. Anthony on the east side of the river was consolidated as a part of Minneapolis.

United States Government.—Minnesota is represented in the Senate by two Senators, and in the House by nine Representatives. Minnesota has fair representation to appointive positions in every department of the national government, in office ranging in salaries from \$600 a year to \$6,000. See "Courts."

Minnesota is a part of the military department of the Dakotas, with headquarters at St. Paul. Fort Snelling at St. Paul is one of the largest and finest government posts in the country. Minnesota is a part of the 10th Division of the Railway mail service, with headquarters at St. Paul, and the same city is headquarters for the internal revenue customs district of Minnesota.

Valuation.—The state first appeared in the national census report of 1850, two years after statehood, with a little more

than a half million acres under cultivation, and a total valuation of all property at \$32,156,945. The abstract of the assessed acreage, valuation and taxes of the state for 1904 is as follows:

Assessed land and buildings.....	38,944,729
Value of land.....	4,431,032,486
Value assessed value per acre.....	270,175,562
Personal property.....	144,588,562
Average rate of taxation, mills.....	845,897,110
Total valuation.....	20,959,645
Of these taxes over a fourth goes to the schools, the state gets a little over two-twentieths, while the remainder is divided among the counties, cities, and villages. See "Counties."	

Vegetables.—Nearly every known vegetable and root crop known in Northern lands are grown in Minnesota. See article entitled "Gardening." The days of summer are longer, and light and heat have a forcing effect upon vegetation; crops mature in a much shorter time here than in the more languid climates. Root crops, fruit, grains, salad plants, grasses, etc., have better flavor and possess great-er nutritive properties than their kindred in countries where the heat is long drawn out.

Voting Qualifications.—The voter must be 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, who has been such for one year, and a resident of the county, six months in the state, and 30 days in county and precinct. Persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, under guardianship, insane, indigent, untaxed, are excluded. Australian ballot system prevails.

Wages on farms, in stores, shops and factories average above the general average of the country, being higher than in Atlantic States, but lower than in the Pacific States.

Water Power.—The harnessing the numerous falls and the swift flowing streams and rivers of Minnesota will place a powerful source of energy at our disposal. Some of our water powers are partially utilized. When all are put to work, combined with abundant raw material in timber, iron, stone, clay, etc., on one side and abundant energy on the other, who can foretell the wonderful industrial development. On one power alone in the state are located the largest flouring mills in the world.

Water Surface.—Minnesota, with 4,160 square miles, or 2,700,000 acres of water, is the second state, after Florida, in the Union in area of water surface. These water surfaces are among the most striking and valuable attractions of the state. Every county is more or less favored in this respect.

Weapons.—Persons carrying any form of deadly weapons, except police officers, or selling same to persons under 18 years of age, are liable to fine and imprisonment.

Weeds.—Weed agents can be appointed by county commissioners or by city or village councils, to destroy noxious weeds in allotted districts, and report coal to bodies appointing them, and amount is entered upon tax books as a charge against the land.

Weeds.—Weeds to be noxious are wild mustard, wild oats, cocklebur, burdock, tumble mustard, Canada thistle, ox-eyed daisy, quack grass, and French weed.

It is the duty of persons occupying land

bordering on the highway to destroy on any such highway all Russian, Canadian or other thistles, burdocks, white or ox-eyed daisy, wild mustard, snail dragon or tow fax, cocklebur, sow thistle, sow dock, yellow dock, and all other noxious weeds at such time and in such manner as to prevent their bearing seed. If weeds certain officials are authorized to destroy the weeds and report cost to become a lien on the tax bill.

Weights and Measures.—The measures for all articles that are sold by heaped measure, except charcoal, must be of the following dimensions: Bushel, 18½ inches inside diameter; half bushel, 13½ inches inside diameter; a peck measure, 9 inches inside diameter. In selling commodities each measure shall be heaped as high as may be without special effort or design. For milk the standard measure is 282 cubic inches to the gallon, with subdivisions in the same proportion. When not otherwise agreed the following shall be the weight of the articles named:

Apples, green.....	50	Millet.....	38
Apples, dried.....	38	Oats.....	42
Beans.....	60	Onions.....	62
Barley.....	48	Orchard.....	48
Buckwheat.....	50	seed.....	14
Beets.....	50	Pean.....	60
Blue grass seed.....	14	Peas.....	60
Blueberries.....	42	Potatoes, sweet.....	60
Broom corn seed.....	57	Parsnips.....	42
Shonthea preceding seed.....	48	Peasched.....	42
Unshelled corn.....	70	Rape seed.....	50
Clover seed.....	60	Red top seed.....	14
Carrots.....	45	Rutabagas.....	52
Cranberries.....	36	Rye.....	56
Currants.....	40	Sorghum seed.....	37
Gooseberries.....	40	Timothy seed.....	45
Hemp seed.....	50	Wheat.....	60
Hungarian grass.....	48		

Where lime is sold by the bushel or barrel 80 pounds shall constitute a bushel and 280 pounds a barrel. A standard bushel for lime is 2,688 cubic inches. A basket or other measure in which charcoal is sold should not be less than 30 inches in diameter, and of sufficient depth to contain 4,339 cubic inches, which shall be accounted two bushels.

To sell goods by weights or measures known to be unjust renders the person guilty of a penal offense, besides the loss of the goods. Each county treasurer is the sealer of weights and measures for his county, who reports to the state treasurer, who keeps the standards.

Wheat.—Minnesota is the center of the No. 1 hard wheat belt. Hard wheat makes more and finer flour, and the flour makes the best bread and blaut, the choicest cake and crackers in the world. The flour not only makes tender, nutritious and easily digested bread, but a barrel will make from 20 to 30 more loaves than any other wheat, and for this reason it is bakers' bonanza—and a family favorite. In no part of the world is there such an extensive system of grain elevators as in the country tributary to the Twin Cities.

In civilized lands wheat stands first in the list of food plants, although rice sustains a larger number of human beings.

The native plant, the wheat plant is not accurately known, as wild varieties exist in many parts of Asia and Europe. At this time there are no less than 100 varieties, of which many have been cultivated and improved in quality and character. It reaches its highest perfection

in the cool part of the temperate zone. No product of vegetation contains a more perfect blending of all the elements necessary to building up the human body. It is manufactured in various forms, and, contrary to common opinion, the fine white flour, properly made and baked, is better than the so-called "health" forms, as has been demonstrated by trials at various government experiment stations.

The following illustration shows a grain of wheat scientifically dissected and named:



Longitudinal Section of Grain of Wheat, enlarged.

The wheat crop of the world in 1903 was in excess of three billion bushels, of which the United States produced one-fifth, Russia ranking 2d, France 3d, British India 4th, Austria-Hungary 5th, and Germany 6th.

Farmers rarely gain by holding on to their grain after it is fit for market, when the shrinkage is taken into account. Wheat, from the time it is threshed, will shrink two quarts to the bushel, or 8 per cent in six months. In the most favorable circumstances, hence, it follows that 94 cents a bushel for wheat, when threshed in August, is as good, taking into account the shrinkage alone, as \$1 in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears, as they come from the field in November, will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that 40 cents a bushel for corn in the ear, as it comes from the field, is as good as 50 in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost—together with the shrinkage, there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 33 per cent.

This estimate is taken on the basis of interest at 7 per cent, and takes no account of loss by vermin.

Wills must be in writing, signed by testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction, attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator, by two or more competent witnesses, and coverture is no disability. Neither husband nor wife can by will cut off the survivor's interest in the estate.

Wind.—The records of the Signal Office at St. Paul show an average wind movement per hour or seven miles, or 183 miles every 24 hours. The highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes was 60 miles an hour. This rate is classed as a great storm, the force being 17,772

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Total taxes levied.....	20,989,645

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Water Surface—Minnesota, with 4,160 square miles, or 2,700,000 acres of water, is the second state, after Florida, in the Union in area of water surface. These water features are among the most striking and valuable attractions of the state. Every county is more or less favored in

Weapons—Persons carrying any form of deadly weapons, except police officers, or selling same to persons under 18 years, are liable to fine and imprisonment.

Weeds—Weed agents can be appointed by county commissioners or by city or village councils, to destroy noxious weeds in allotted districts, and report cost to bodies appointing them, and amount is entered upon tax books as a charge.

Weeds declared to be noxious are wild mustard, wild oats, cocklebur, burdock, tumble mustard, Canadian thistle, oxeyed daisy, quack grass, and French weed.

bordering on the highway to destroy on any such highway all Russian, Canadian or other thistles, burdocks, white or ox-eyed daisy, wild mustard, snap dragon or tow flax, cocklebur, sow thistle, sour dock, yellow dock, and all other noxious weeds at such time and in such manner as to prevent their bearing seed. Otherwise certain officials are authorized to destroy the weeds and report cost to become a lien on the tax books.

Weights and Measures—The measures for all articles that are sold by heaped measure, except charcoal, must be of the following dimensions: Bushel, 18½ inches inside diameter; half bushel, 13½ inches inside diameter; a peck measure, 10½ inches inside diameter. For all other commodities each measure shall be heaped as high as may be without special effort or design. For milk the standard measure is 282 cubic inches to the gallon, with subdivisions in the same ratio. Weighing shall be by weight, and the following shall be the weight of the articles named:

Apples, green.....	50	Millet	48
Apples, dried.....	28	Oats	32
Beans	60	Onions.....	52
Barley	48	Orchard grass	14
Buckwheat	50	seed	14
Beets	60	Peas	60
Blue grass seed.....	14	Potatoes, Irish.....	60
Blueberries	57	Peas, sweet.....	50
Corn	60	Parsnips.....	42
Shelled corn.....	56	Peaches, dried.....	28
Unshelled corn.....	70	Rape seed.....	50
Clover seed.....	60	Red top seed.....	14
Carrots	45	Rutabagas	52
Cranberries	36	Rye	56
Currants	40	Sorghum.....	50
Hemp	50	Timothy seed.....	45
Hungarian grass.....	48	Wheat	60

Where lime is sold by the bushel or barrel 80 pounds shall constitute a bushel and 200 pounds a barrel. A standard bushel for lime is 2,688 cubic inches. A basket or other measure in which charcoal is sold should not be less than 20 inches in diameter, and of sufficient depth to contain 4,839 cubic inches, which shall be accounted two bushels.

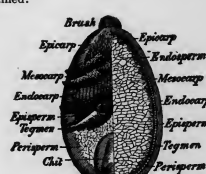
To sell goods by weights or measures known to be unjust renders the person guilty of a penal offense, besides the loss of the goods. Each county treasurer is the sealer of weights and measures for his county, who reports to the state treasurer, who keeps the standards.

Wheat—Minnesota is the center of the wheat making world. No. 1 hard wheat belt. Hard wheat makes more and finer flour, and the flour makes the best bread and biscuit, and the choicest cake and crackers and the best flour for making tender, nutritious breads and easily digested bread, but a barrel will make from 20 to 30 more loaves than any other wheat, and for this reason it is bakers' bonanza—and a family favorite. In no part of the world is there such an extensive system of grain elevators as in the country tributary to the Twin Cities.

The native place of the wheat plant is not accurately known, as wild varieties exist in many parts of Asia and Europe. At this time there are no less than 300 varieties, of which many have been cultivated and improved in quality and character. It reaches its highest perfection

No product of vegetation contains more perfect blending of all the elements necessary to building up the human body. It is manufactured in various forms, and, contrary to common opinion, the fine white flour, properly made and baked, is better than in the so-called "health" forms, as has been demonstrated by trials at various government experiment stations.

The following illustration shows a grain of wheat scientifically dissected and named:



Longitudinal Section of Grain of Wheat, enlarged

The wheat crop of the world in 1903 was in excess of three billion bushels, of which the United States produced one-fifth, Russia ranking 2d, France 3d, British India 4th, Austria-Hungary 5th, and Germany 6th.

Farmers rarely gain by holding on to their grain after it is fit for market, when the shrinkage is taken into account. **Wheat**, from the time it is threshed, will shrink two quarts to the bushel, or 6 per cent in six months, in the most favorable circumstances. Hence, it follows that 94 cents a bushel for wheat, when first threshed in August, is as good, taking into account the shrinkage alone, as \$1 in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears, as they come from the field in November, will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that 40 cents a bushel for corn in the ear, as it comes from the field, is as good as 50 in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost—together with the shrinkage, there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 33 per cent.

This estimate is taken on the basis of interest at 7 per cent, and takes no account of loss by vermin.

Will must be in writing, signed by testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction, attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. Coverture is no disability. Neither husband nor wife can by will cut off the survivor's interest in the estate.

Wind—The records of Signal Office at St. Paul show an average wind movement per hour of seven miles, or 168 miles every 24 hours. The highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes was 60 miles an hour. This rate is classified a great storm, the force being 17.77.

pounds to the square foot, the moving being 88 feet a second. The highest rate ever reported at Duluth was 78 miles an hour. The prevailing directions of the wind are from the northwest 200 days; southeast, 160 days; southwest, 80 days; south, 70 days; north, 80. All windy countries are healthy ones. The winds of Minnesota are not severe, but constitute a lively agitation of the air conducing to clearness and purity, and imparting qualities which give tone to the system and vigor to all animal life.

Winter is noted for its steady cold; no alternating days of freezing and thawing. The snowfall is half that of New England. There is plenty of sunshine, a dry air, and no chilly sensations common to the seaboard and lake states. The winter air is an enjoyable stimulant to effort and pleasurable tests of strength and endurance. No far west plains blizzards are known to this region.

Henry Ward Beecher said that the highest civilization and most perfect developments of home life can be found only in lands where people dig cellars to store food, like the bee, and where for a part of the year people are kept indoors to become acquainted with each other. This winter land, the moderate part of it, between the extremes, includes the northern half of the United States, as well as England, France and Germany, and these are the dominating countries of the world. Japan has the same climatic conditions, alternating frost and warmth. All the great forces of civilization are actively at work in the countries we have named.

It is but a dream for one to suppose that the same degree of push and vigor can be maintained under the encraving influences of a Southern sun as under the vitalizing influence of a Northern atmosphere. As sure as "thistles do not produce figs," so sure is it that torrid heat does not produce push. The lazy "cracker" or poor white class of the South is partially a climatic product. The summer of a Northern clime is always the subject of praise, but the winter has, to say the least, been greatly misunderstood. We credit Minnesota winters with the following good things:

1. Frost kills many disease germs.
2. Winter is favorable to the home as it makes the fireside.
3. Winter evenings make the best conditions for reading, thought, and social growth.
4. Winter destroys nomadic or tramp life, the arch enemy of good society and government. The tramp and the gypsy cannot survive a Northern winter.
5. Smaller areas are cultivated by rea-

son of the shorter summer seasons and therefore follow compact settlements that foster schools and society.

6. Winter favors agriculture by pulverizing soil with frost prevents undesirable growth of weeds during that part of the year; gives opportunity to feed live stock for meat or milk, without the distraction of the open field.

7. Winter makes that northernmost line of perfection of plant growth so favorably known to scientific and practical men; that makes the wheat, the famous men; that makes the best in the world; that makes grass equal to oats mouthful to mouthful—grass reaches perfection only in cold climates; that makes dairy goods that excel in flavor; and produces fruits that abound in aroma. See "Geographical," "Climate" and "Healthfulness."

Wool—The wool produced in 1900, according to the census, exceeded 3,000,000 pounds and brought top prices. The average fleece weighed 6½ pounds, seven other states only showing an equal fleece average in weight. Conditions favor sheep husbandry in Minnesota, the product the rising of Angora goats, the product of whose backs brings high prices at the mills. The brush land along rivers and lakes is adapted to the browsing of these animals. In no direction that one can look in Minnesota but is seen proof, plenty and content for industrious people.

Xcels in timber, building stone, water-power, iron, agriculture, live stock, manufacturing opportunities and accessibility to market.

Yachting—Our lakes afford superior advantage for sailing and boating. Although an inland state, there are three yacht clubs in Minnesota, two on Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis, and one on White Bear Lake, near St. Paul. Some of the best American yacht builders have contributed crafts to the fleets, and some of the best inland water yacht races of America are sailed each season.

Young People are expected to go to school between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and the law makes it compulsory between 8 and 16.

Zoology—The large, wild animal life of the state is rapidly disappearing. The buffalo went long ago, and the elk, moose, bear and deer are going; those remaining are found in the north. Of the small four-footed game and the feathered tribe there are still many varieties. The reptile family is small, rattlesnakes being the only harmful members and they are rarely seen. The zoology of the state is exhaustively discussed in the publications of the state geological and geographical survey.

Minnesota IS a Great State

And there is much in store for those now living and for the future millions destined to live in this glorious Northern land, in carrying both the moral and material development of the State to a glory beyond all known fame, and in the van of the progress of the ages, as the thoughts of men are widened with the processes of the sun,

All honor then and veneration and grateful memory to the founders of the State and the defenders of the Nation in every struggle, and let us all do our best to make the coming days luminous with hope and glory and charity and peace that it may go well in the last days with us and in the long days for those who are to follow.

¶ Minnesota with deep black soil, abundant sunshine and rainfall, bursting granaries and corncribs, forests, mines, mills and factories offers unparalleled opportunities to the farmer, laborer and capitalist. ¶ For full information as to State Lands address : : : : :
SAMUEL G. IVERSON,
State Auditor and Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota.



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**END OF
TITLE**